THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1879. NO. 115.

THE GRANITE SHAFT

IN MEMORY OF THE BRAVE DEAD.

The Unveiling of the Monument to the Confederate Dead in Macon—The Address of Hon. Thomas Hardeman—The Success of the State Fair Assured.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, GA., October 29.—The beautiful weather continued all day. Strangers are still pouring into the city. It is estimated that 20,000 visitors are in the city. All the prominent business houses are decorated with stars and stripes waving alongside the stars and bars. Every building in the vicinity of the monument was crowded, every available space in the windows and roof being occupied by anxious spectators, while the streets presented a perfect jam.

The procession formed at 10 o'clock in the following order:

Ladies' Memorial Association, the Monumental Committee and the orator of the day in carriages.
Music.
Second Georgia Battalion and visiting Companies.
Survivors of Cook's Brigade.
Veterans of Confederate Armies.

The line of march extended over all of the most prominent thoroughfares in the city, stacking their arms in the rear of the monument, with the batteries drawn up at the right and rear. With the firing of the first gun the lines were drawn, and the monument stood unveiled amid the cheers of the assemblage. The remaining ten guns of the salute followed—one for each seceding state. The grand stand was filled with distinguished visitors, and the Ladies memorial association waved aloft a "tattered and torn" confederate battle flag.

Governor Colquitt, in a few but eloquent words, introduced the orator of the day, Colonel Thomas Hardeman, Jr., who spoke but twenty-three minutes. In that time he gave a gallant tribute to to the "heroes who died" in defense of the southern cause, and to the Ladies' memorial association. The theme was a grand one and most worthily was the task performed, as the hearty applause attested. After this one hundred guns were fired and the ceremonies were at an end.

THE RACES TO-DAY

were the finest during the fair. The track was in fine condition. The starts were all good and the horses in each race kept well together all the way around. The excitement and enthusiasm was immense. The entries for the first race, two and a half mile dash, purse $200, first money $150, second $50: F. Caldwell, Nashville, b m, Mary Walton, 5st; Wilson & Co., Nashville, bl. g, Empire 5st; Maggie Beebe, Montgomery, b g, Beadeye 3st. Time 4:43. Mary Walton was the favorite in the sale of pools at $100 to $50 for Empire and $20 for Beadeye.

The trotting race, 2:40 class, mile heats, best three in five, purse $200—first money $150, second $50. The entries were: E. F. Green, Columbia, Tenn., b. g. Joe Rea 5, 5, 2, 1, 1, 1; G. K. Drake, Napoleon, Ohio, b. g. Ned M. 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2; J. W. Marr, Macon, b. g. John A. M. 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 3; A. B. Cook, Macon, b. g. Allie Wilkes 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 0; J. A. Blair, Nashville, Tenn., b. m. F. B. 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 0. This race was the prettiest of the day and hotly contested. Joe Rae and Ned M. came in neck and neck on the sixth heat.

Pool selling was lively. Before the first heat John M. Ned M. and Joe Rea, sold for $50; Allie Wilkes $9; F. B. $5. In the last heat Rea sold two to one. Time 2:33; 2:34½; 2:31½, 2:35½; 2:46; 2:44.

The third and last race, running, for a purse of $250, for all ages, mile heats, best two in three—first money $150, second $75, third $25. Eugene Beebe, of Montgomery, b. g. Jack Beadeye; McKinney & Cosby, of Geneva, Ga., br. g. Tim Finnegan, 2, 2, 2. J. Blair, of Nashville, s. m. Sallie Marfea; Stephen Hughes, of Franklin, Ky., s. g. Billy Jones, 3, 4. Time, 1:52, 1:55. Billy Jones sold in the pools at ten against the field. This closed the exercises.

TO-MORROW

will be the big day. The programme is full and interesting. The city is illuminated with wax tapers and Chinese lanterns. The crowd was the largest ever in the central city. Everything is pleasant; nothing disorderly.

AMONG THE EXHIBITS.

The genial and courteous Mr. Harry C. Tindall, representing the well-known and "old reliable" wholesale liquor house of J. H. Campbell, has one of the most attractive exhibits occupying space in floral hall. On the right as we enter, nearly opposite the main entrance, surrounded by a neat railing, we find barrels upon barrels of pure whiskies, among which may be found Kentucky bourbon, old rye, Peerless, and the famous "Old Valley whisky," arranged by Mr. Tindall in pyramids, two large ones decking either side while in the center is a smaller one. In front are two show cases, each showing the careful hand of Mr. Tindall in their make up. Each is filled with a well selected stock of the purest and finest assortments of bottled imported wines, brandies and whiskies, for which this firm is justly famous. On a counter between the two show cases is placed two glass casks of pure whisky, which greatly adds to the general appearance and completes the filling of the space awarded to J. H. Campbell. The artistic manner in which these goods are arranged make it one of the most attractive portions of floral hall, and Mr. Tindall may feel justly proud of his work.

The prestige which this firm has gained by their honest dealing and the purity of the liquors they have for sale, is justly merited, as is only too well-evidenced by their large and increasing custom throughout the southern states. So it is hardly necessary to recommend all who are in need of anything in this line to call on J. H. Campbell, Macon, Ga., where Mr. Harry Tindall, with a gentlemanly corps of assistants, will take pleasure in waiting upon all customers, and proving by sample the purity of their goods and the extremely low prices at which they are sold. Visitors at the state fair will find it fully worth their while to take a look at the exhibit at floral hall, where they will receive a cordial greeting from Mr. Tindall, who will take the greatest of pleasure in pointing out the attractive features of his display and giving all the information in his power in regard to the goods under his charge. Opposite the main entrance on the right hand side as you go in.

FEDERAL FACTS.

An Invitation to the White House—A Florida Suit.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The comptroller of the currency has written to the national banks in New York, whose average reserve for the week ending October 25 is shown by the clearing-house statement to have been below the legal requirement, to report to him the present state of their accounts, and directing them, if still deficient, to make it good, as required by law.

The cabinet assembled at the executive mansion at noon.

President Hayes has sent a telegram to General Grant, inviting him to be the president's guest when he visits Washington. General Sherman has a telegram from General Grant, stating that he will be unable to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in this city, on the 20th prox., as he has engagements for that date at Indianapolis.

A motion was made in the United States supreme court yesterday in behalf of appellant in the case of the Florida Central railroad company vs J. F. Shutte et al., for an order to vacate the supersedeas bond of the railroad company which was recently accepted by Justice Bradley, on the ground that it is worthless and fraudulent. It is alleged that E. M. Hengle, president of the Florida railroad company, L. P. Boyne, No. 64 Broad street, and Wesley Lyon, attorney, No. 5 Beekman street, New York, conspires together to avert the threatened sale of the road in the present suit by procuring the execution of a false and fraudulent supersedeas bond for $100,000, which was accepted by Justice Bradley, in ignorance of its fraudulent character, on July 24 last. Lyon is charged, in the affidavits which accompany the motion, with being a professional procurer of straw bonds, and all signers of the present instrument are said to be worthless. Most of them, it is alleged, are professional straw bondsmen, and one, Rodney S. Church, is a fugitive from justice, and is under indictment in the United States district court in Brooklyn, N. Y., for forgery. The motion to vacate the bond will be argued Monday, November 17.

The second day's racing at the National fair grounds opened with a mile dash for three-year-olds, which was won by Gabriel; Utilda 2d, Juniata 3d. Time 1:46½. The two mile heat race for all ages was won by Irish King; Charlie 2d, Evangeline distanced. Time 3:39¼. The hurdle race was won by Lizzie D; Derby 2d, Dandy 3d, Tramp and Kingsley far behind. No time announced.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

A BROTHER KILLS HIS BABY SISTER.

Two Hundred Bales of Cotton Destroyed in the Chesapeake Fire—The Readjusters of Virginia Appeal to the Potent Influence of the Hip Pocket.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 28.—A homicide that is almost without parallel occurred in Syracuse this morning. A boy of seven years old shot and almost instantly killed his sister, three and a half years old. The name of the juvenile murderer is Adolph Auer, and of his infant victim Amelia Auer. The fatality took place at the residence of Albert Auer, the father, No. 7 Grumbach avenue. Saturday evening Conrad Auer, an older son, who is a tailor, came home and told his father to call him at 7 o'clock in the morning as he had a coat to finish before noon. When he arose he took the key from a drawer in a stand where he kept his letters and trinkets, but neglected to lock it. At about 9 o'clock Adolph and his little sister entered their brother's room and opened the drawer. They began looking over the things, and found in the bottom of the drawer a revolver. Adolph commenced examining the weapon, and pointed it towards Amelia and pulled the trigger. Mrs. Auer was washing her breakfast dishes in the kitchen. She heard the report, which was immediately followed by a piercing scream from Amelia. Mrs. Auer hastened into the bed-room and when she appeared at the door, Amelia placed her hands on her stomach and cried: "Oh! mamma, mamma! Adolph! Adolph!" Scarcely had she uttered these words when she fell to the floor dead. The Tribune correspondent called at the house to-night, and desired to learn from the boy the particulars of the affair, and asked to see Adolph. The father said that as soon as the shooting occurred Adolph ran away and had not been seen since. He thought that the boy was afraid that he would get a whipping, and went to one of the neighbors. The father remarked that "he would be around in the morning." It is supposed that the parents are concealing the boy. They are simple German people, and are evidently afraid that Adolph will be arrested for the crime. The bullet entered the stomach a little to the left of the heart.

RICHMOND, October 29.—A telegram received at 1 a.m. from West Point reports that the fire which broke out on the cotton platform of the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake railroad was gotten under control before the Richmond fire engine reached the scene, the New York steamship Richmond having arrived and put on streams from her pumps. The first report of the amount of cotton burned was exaggerated, the number being only between 200 and 300 bales. None of the sheds or wharves were burned. The fire originated from sparks from a locomotive. Great excitement prevailed in West Point, the people fearing the fire would spread to town.

At the readjusters meeting in Fredericksburg last night, J. L. Powell, readjuster candidate for the state senate, publicly denounced John Taylor, of the Recorder, as a "liar and coward." Taylor drew his pistol, which was struck down and discharged. Powell also drew his pistol, but was disarmed before he could fire. A large audience was present and a great sensation existed for a short time, but after appeals from leading citizens order was restored and Powell resumed the stand, and at the conclusion of his speech denounced the course of offending newspapers towards himself and pronounced those who would not meet him as gentlemen to be liars and cowards. At a late hour the difficulty was adjusted by a retraction of offensive language by the Recorder and a like retraction by Powell.

NEW YORK, October 29.—When the mysterious box which was supposed to contain the dead body found on the steamer Bahama yesterday, was opened at the morgue it was found to contain rich vestments sent by some ladies to a popular pastor named Rev. P. W. Powers, a Roman Catholic clergyman. This huge joke was unwittingly perpetrated on the police by some innocent ladies in Trinidad, and the coroner and officials at the morgue were kept for a short time in a great state of excitement.

GALVESTON, October 29.—A News special from McDade says that two men, strangers, entered F. O. Soders' store at Paine and waited until he was alone and then drew their pistols and demanded money. Soders attempted to get away, was fired at and wounded. This evening the two men were discovered near the depot. The sheriff with a posse demanded their surrender. They opened fire, which was returned by the posse, and one of the robbers was evidently wounded, but both escaped. The sheriff is in pursuit.

OAKLAND, CAL., October 29.—Herbert Benton and Frankie Woodward committed suicide last evening at the Nicoll house. The man shot himself first and the woman killed herself with the same pistol. It was a premeditated affair, as each had threatened to take their lives. Nothing is known of the cause.

PATERSON, N. J., October 29.—George Fox, forty-five years old, gunsmith, reputed to have had money hidden in his apartment in this city, was found dead this morning. He had been shot through the heart evidently while standing in a half-opened doorway. There were no signs of robbery.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The tug-boat Daniel Brown, while towing the bark Harry Kobbe to her dock in East river this morning, burst her boiler and sank in a few moments. Wm. VanAcker, fireman, and Daniel Haviland, deck hand, are missing. Geo. Koons, engineer, and John Stewart, cook, were picked up, the former scalded and injured about the head and the latter cut in the face. Howlett Smith, captain and part owner of the tug, was on board at the time. He thinks the cause of the explosion was a flaw in the boiler.

Admiral John J. Abernethy, seventy-five years old, died to-day from prostration, resulting from naval service and exposure. He was for many years medical director in the United States navy.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Early yesterday morning the dead body of an unknown white man was found floating in the river opposite the foot of Poplar street. From appearances the deceased was about thirty years of age. A rope was tied to his legs and a loop at the end showed that a stone had been used to sink the body, which was very much decomposed and apparently had been under the water for two months, perhaps longer. Evidently, there had been foul play, and this unknown stranger is not the first that has floated to our shores and told of dark deeds committed as some point above. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "murder and then thrown into the river." No marks or papers were found on the body to give a clue as to who the dead man was.

BUFFALO, October 29.—A man named Richard Kuehn, a resident of this city who recently returned from Germany, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having murdered his father, brother and sister, at Eckertsburg, Prussia, September 24. Kuehn's father had disposed of large property, and it is supposed the crime was committed to obtain possession of the proceeds of the sale.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—At Harmar, O., last night, Isaac Muncy, colored, was shot through the heart by a man named Snodgrass at a house of ill-fame. Both men were intoxicated and began quarreling over a trifling matter, with the result stated.

The residence of Wm. Bell, near Parkersburg, W. Va., was burned by an incendiary this morning. Insurance, 2,000.

William Ament, aged twenty years, was shot, to-night, and probably fatally wounded by B. Geller, barkeeper. A party of roughs had attacked Geller on the sidewalk, and when he retreated into the saloon they threw boulders after him. He fired at the crowd and struck Ament. Geller and his employer have been arrested.

S. Moorts, a brakeman on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, was fatally injured this evening while coupling cars at Leesburg.

A Gazette special from Batavia, O., says that Mrs. Willie, an old lady, had her skull fractured by a club in the hands of her daughter and is lying in a critical condition. The attack was made in the course of a quarrel, caused by hauling wood over Mrs. Willie's land.

The extensive shoe factory, grocery and supply store of C. S. Woodruff & Co., at Lockland station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, was burned early this morning. The loss is about $60,000; insured for $20,000 in the Union, Mutual, Fidelity and Miami Valley. From fifty to seventy-five hands, mostly poor girls, will be thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The counsel for Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, argued the motion for a new trial in the supreme court at the general term to-day. Decision reserved.

J. B. Colgate, of the firm of Colgate & Co., was examined before United States Commissioner Lyman, referee, to-day, touching his knowledge of the income of S. J. Tilden, against whom a suit for income tax is pending in the United States courts. Mr. Colgate, who was Tilden's broker, admitted the buying and selling of stocks for the latter, but could not give any definite information as to rates, stocks or amounts. The witness was finally requested to produce all the books of the firm containing the entries relative to the purchase and sale of 26,000 shares of Fort Wayne stock for Mr. Tilden in March, 1869. Adjournment was then taken till to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, October 29.—John W. Thomas, who was indicted by Putnam county court for the murder of a man named Malone during the war, appeared before the circuit court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. He established the fact that he was in the federal army at the time the deed was alleged to have been committed and that he was not aware of it, and that Malone was killed under an order from the commanding officer to exterminate bushwhackers, and that the defendant was not responsible for Malone's death. Thomas was discharged.

United States Commissioner S. D. Mather, who has been prominent in the suppression of illicit distilleries, has been indicted by the grand jury of the United States circuit court for presenting false and fraudulent accounts as United States commissioner for payment by the government and for perjury in swearing to the same. Mather was arrested to-day, his commission was revoked and he was held in $2,500 bonds for his appearance at the April term of the court.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—W. H. Henderson, commercial editor of the Chronicle, shot himself twice in the head this afternoon, in the Arion saloon on Kearney street, and died this evening.

YESTERDAY IN GRIFFIN.

The Recent Rains—Cotton Receipts—Off to Macon.

GRIFFIN, October 29.—There is nothing of startling import occurring in our little city. Trade is brisk and our merchants are satisfied. The recent heavy rains slightly damaged the cotton crop, but not seriously. Last week exactly four inches of rain fell, and we were soaked no less than Atlanta. We are glad enough to welcome these glorious days of sunshine.

Cotton continues to pour in, our receipts to date amounting to over 9,000 bales. The week will swell these figures to 10,000. It is bringing from 10c. to 10¼c.

A large number of our citizens went down yesterday and last night to attend the State fair at Macon. There is a large number of Griffin exhibits there.

The Huntley dramatic company played "Peril" here last night to a large audience. They have the best company that has visited Griffin in a long while, and certainly deserve patronage. "Divorce" to-night. The company goes from here to Opelika, where lovers of a splendid array of talent would do well to spend their spare change.

Two Pictures.

I.

Miss Blanche Murray is a very proper young lady. Last week she caught her little brother smoking.

"You terrible thing," she hissed, "I am going to tell father on you!"

"This is only corn-silk," murmured the boy penitently.

"I don't care what it is. I am going to tell on you, and see that you don't get into that beastly, horrid, degrading habit. I wouldn't have anything to do with smokers."

II.

It is evening. Miss Murray is sitting on the front stoop with Algernon. It is moonlight, and the redolent spirits of the honeysuckle and syringa are wafting bliss to their already intoxicated souls.

"Would little bird object to me smoking a cigarette?"

"Not at all," replied Miss Murray. "I like cigarettes, they are so fragrant and romantic. I think they are just too delicious for anything."

"Then I'll light one."

"Do, and blow some of the smoke in my face, it is so soothing and dreamily Paradisic."

Then he lights a cigarette, and they talk about the weather for two hours and a half.

Bonner's Horse Sales.

NEW YORK, October 29.—A large crowd of admirers of fine blooded stock gathered at the Manhattan club grounds this morning to attend the sale of some of Robert Bonner's horses. Horse fanciers from all parts of the country were present. Eighty-seven of Bonner's horses were sold. Only a few of the lots went at what may be called high prices, and even these were sold at rates far below the real value of the animals. Keen Jim, a famous gelding, was bought for $4,000 by Charles A. Dana. Prince Imperial, who has shown a record of 2:23¾ this year, was sold for $1,425 to W. F. Osborn, of Ansonia, Con.

An Indian Tragedy Probable.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Inspector Pollock telegraphs to the commissioner of Indian affairs from Los Pinos, October 26, as follows: "Ouray says five lodges of the Muache band of Utes, who have been living on Dry Cimarron, started about thirty days ago for the southern Ute agency; were last seen near Laveto station on the Rio Grande railroad. Fear they have been killed by soldiers. If so, the southern Utes will seek revenge. Will start for that agency at noon."

Yellow Fever Notes.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Dr. W. B. Winn, inspecting officer of the national board of health, is down with the fever. He was sent from here to Forrest City, Ark., when the fever appeared at that point, and returned to Memphis three days ago. He contracted the disease at Forrest City.

The Howards have relieved all but forty-three of their nurses. Four hundred absentees returned by train to-night.

The Pathfinder Seen.

CHICAGO, October 29.—The Inter-Ocean's Rockford, Ill., special says that a balloon, supposed to be the Pathfinder, was seen over that city at a great height towards the northwest at 10:30 a. m. and again at 5 p. m., going east at a much less altitude, the car being plainly visible and some persons claiming they could see a dark object in the car.

Bishop Odenheimer's Successor.

NEWARK, N. J., October 29.—The Episcopal convention which met here yesterday to elect a bishop to take the place of Bishop Odenheimer, recently deceased, began balloting to-day but reached no result. The most prominent candidates for the vacant bishopric were Rev. Mr. Starkey of Paterson, Potter of New York, Elliott of Texas, and Eccleston of Newark.

The New California Horse.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—Messrs. Marrow & Hickout have refused an offer of $40,000 for their horse St. Julian, who made a mile in 2:12¾ last Saturday. St. Julian will probably be taken east next spring. He will trot at Oakland track November 8th to beat his own record.

Sir Francis Hincks.

MONTREAL, October 28.—The friends of Sir Francis Hincks, among whom were several Irish Catholics, held a meeting to nominate that gentleman for mayor of Montreal at the next election. A deputation was appointed to wait on him and request his acceptance of the nomination.

A New Boat.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—The new iron steamship Chalmette, to ply between New York and New Orleans, was launched here to-day. She will be used as a freight boat.

A MAGIC HUM!

THE BUZZ OF THE WESTMINSTER.

A Walk Through Westminster—The Clement Attachment—A Little Machine That Makes Millions—What It Amounts to—A Talk With Mr. Stribling.

Correspondence of The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., October 28.—I was commissioned more than a week ago to report fully the operation of the Clement attachment at Westminster, South Carolina, and I have delayed the work simply that I might get some system from the bewildering array of figures that presented themselves when the magical attachment was mentioned—that I might evolve some principle from the complex technicalities with which the experts overwhelm neophytes when they try to explain its workings.

I have succeeded in getting a pretty clear idea in my own mind—though with what clearness I can transfer it to others, will depend. I shall be careful to give only the best attested figures and to write as calmly as the exhilirating suggestions of the theme will permit. Be it known in the preface to those who have not investigated up to date, that the Clement attachment is an invention by which cotton is spun into yarn from the gin, and be it known to those who would turn back from this technical definition that the facts which will follow have about them all the spice and flavor of romance. It is a romance turned from the patient and unambitious hand of a mechanic, who little suspected how wisely he plodded.

THE HISTORY OF THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

The Clement attachment was invented about five years ago by a Tennessean named Clement. He lived in Memphis, and had a small shop there in which he proposed to manufacture his attachments. He died shortly after making his invention, and it now belongs to his heirs, having been perfected by the workman who had assisted him in making it. Mr. F. E. Whitfield, of Corinth Miss., has charge of its interests for the heirs. There are now six mills operating this attachment. The first ever built was put up in Corinth in 1875. In 1876 one was put up at Andersonville, S. C., and in the past two years four have been added—all along the Piedmont line. The best known of these is at Westminster, S. C., where lives Mr. J. V. Stribling, a most intelligent mechanic, who has charge of the affairs of the attachment, and to whom all correspondence is addressed.

A GLIMPSE OF WESTMINSTER.

Westminster is 110 miles from Atlanta, and is a place of about 100 inhabitants. It has not heretofore been considered of much importance, being simply a sprightly young village. Since the excitement over the Clement attachment it has become famous, and is visited by crowds of capitalists who wish to look into the operations of that piece of machinery. It has had visitors from New England, New York, all the southern states and from almost every county in Georgia. There is not a single day that passes but what one or more persons get off at the unpretentious little station and go out to see the attachment at work.

The site of the Westminster manufacturing company, as it is pretentiously called, is situated almost on Choestoe creek—a slender stream, dammed into some sort of breadth, and dropping a trickle of water 22 feet, on the wheel of a roughly built mill. The mill itself is a two story house, valued at $1,200. It is managed by about seven boys and girls, young Mr. Stripling being in direct supervision.

To describe the work of the Clement attachment, we will compare the operation in its incipiency to the ordinary gin, and in its prosecution to the ordinary cotton factory machinery—for the attachment is nothing more or less than the marriage of the gin to the spindle, the union being deftly effected in mild operation. It may be remarked in the opening that an ordinary gin cannot be used for this attachment—though ordinary spinning machinery may be used.

THE OLD PROCESS OF GINNING.

In the regular old-fashioned ginning operation, the seed is fed into transverse sections of bars and saws. The bars are placed about one-eighth of an inch apart and the keen saws seem rapidly in and out between these bars, cutting and tearing the fibre of the cotton from the seeds. The space between the bars will not allow the seed to pass through. As soon as they are comparatively cleansed of the fibre which has held them in place they fall into the place provided for them. In the meantime the lint or fibre having been cut and torn loose from the seed is driven through the bars and is deposited on a circular brush which revolves with enormous rapidity. This revolving cylinder is covered with stiff bristles on which the lint is caught, but turns with such swiftness that the centrifugal force throws it off into the lint-room. By this process the fibre is torn, dislocated, tangled and twisted. In this state it is pressed into bales and sent to market. After awhile it finds itself in the factory. The first work of the factory is to pick it to pieces. It is taken to the picking-room and picked and pulled into tiny bits, the fibre being again torn and kinked and broken. The next process is to reunite or patch together these broken fibres and get the bits of cotton into rolls. For this purpose it is taken to the cording-room, and is finally, after harsh and complicate handling, combed out into a roll of some fibrous strength. This is, in general terms, the treatment of cotton by the present method.

THE NEW PROCESS OF GINNING AND CARDING.

Now I shall give the exact process of the Clement attachment. In the first place, up stairs, in a loft above the general machinery, the seed cotton was stored; near the pile of seed cotton was a cleaning machine, which was used simply to cleanse the cotton of all dust, or dirt before it went to the gin. After being cleaned it is let down a chute on to an endless revolving apron, which carries it to the gin. By the side of this apron stood a boy, whose duty it was to regulate the feeding of the gin. The apron was marked off into square yards, and about one pound of seed cotton was spread to the square yard. This amount varies slightly with the weather. The seed cotton having been spread upon the apron it sweeps slowly into the gin.

The Clement gin differs from the ordinary gin in many respects. In the first place it is much slower. There is no rush, or clatter, or hurry about it. Its motion is gentle and even, and its speed about one-third of the ordinary gin. It is of much finer make than other gins. It has sixty-four saws to the space usually given to forty saws, and the teeth are much smaller and finer. Its operation on the cotton seed is essentially different. In the regular gin the saws plunge like flashes through the fibre cutting, or tearing, or pulling it. In this gin the fibre is pulled from the seed. The motion is so much slower and the hold of the saw-teeth so much firmer, that the fibre is pulled out and not chopped or torn. The seed has time to turn completely around under the pull of the saw so that the fibre may be pulled out, as if it were hand picked. In the one case the lint is roped from the seed—in the other it is coaxed. After the seed is stripped of its fibre it drops out of the way, and the fibres of lint are carried on to the brush. In the regular gins this brush revolves with fierce rapidity, its centrifugal force throwing the lint from its teeth. In the Clement gin it revolves slowly and the lint holds its place. As the brush revolves slowly, holding the lint securely, its meets a revolving card cylinder armed with steel teeth. The brush is covered with hair bristles, and the cylinder with steel teeth. The teeth of the cylinder push in gently between the bristles of the brush and pull the fibre loose. The brush is inclined to hold it, and the slight resistance made to giving it up stretches the fibre to full length and leaves it hanging on the teeth of the cylinder. As the cylinder rolls upward with these pendant fibres it meets a pair of cards, suspended just above it. The teeth of these cards sweep through the teeth of the cylinder and card the fibres back as the cylinder pulls them past. As the cylinder turns on, it meets a doffer—another cylinder moving a trifle faster—which pulls the fibre from the carding cylinder without breaking the fibre or twisting or dislocating it. As the doffer turns with it it carries it against a series of combs that, moving up and down between the teeth of the doffer, gently strips the fibre off. Nothing can be more beautiful, smooth and even than this fibre as it is combed from the doffer. It comes off in a roll of 36 inches in width, carded, combed and straightened in marvelous contrast to the ragged, torn, shreds of lint thrown from the harsh teeth and whizzing brush of the regulation gin. A boy stands ready to raise the roll as it is combed from the doffer. It is then a thin, fleecy roll of 36 inches width and of diphanous thickness. He doubles the ends of it together and forces it into a card head about an inch and a half wide. As the combs feed the roll to the card head, the card head takes it, and as it emerges from the other end a perfect "sliver," which is deposited into a tin can. A sliver is a roll of cotton fibre about the breadth of two fingers and half, the thickness of one, and it is then ready for spinning into yarn. From this point it is fed into spinning machinery, just such as we see in any cotton factory and is in a few minutes the most perfect yarn.

THE THEORY OF THE CLEMANT ATTACHMENT.

The reader who has gone thus far with us will see the theory upon which the Clement attachment works.

1. It avoids chopping, or tearing, or breaking the fibre, by using fine teeth saws, set close together, and by ginning so slowly that the seed are stripped as if by hand rather than jostled and rocked and jerked as in the ordinary gin.

2. Instead of throwing the torn lint into tangled masses, as the ordinary gin does, it handles it carefully and never releases its hold on it. It is first taken on a delicate brush, where it is smoothed; then pulled to a cylinder, where it is carded; then to a doffer, where it is combed, and then into the card heads, where it is spun.

After applying it carefully I am struck with two points—its simplicity and its power. It is miraculous that no one has ever applied the principle before. And yet this wonder pales when we think of what its effect will be. It is my honest opinion that the handful of machinery before me—for the attachment is nothing more than the card cylinder by which an improved gin is connected with a system of spindles—will do as much for the south as the invention of steam has done for the world.

A TALK WITH MR. STRIBLING.

I had a long talk with Mr. Stribling, who is an unusually intelligent man. He said:

"The main thing we claim for the attachment is that it simplifies the manufacture of cotton, and will encourage its manufacture at home. Now, follow a bale of cotton raised by a farmer. He first picks it out. He then takes the seed cotton to a gin. He hauls his seed cotton back home and then gets his lint cotton. He then pays for bagging and ties and packing and hauls it to market. He then sells it. After paying a half dozen middlemen good commissions it reaches a factory. It is then ripped open and taken to the picking room. The tangled mass of short fibres is picked apart and the odds and ends carded into indifferent rolls. It is then spun into yarn, and is worth just double what the farmer gets for his cotton. Now we take a farmer who has one of these attachments, or where there is one in his neighborhood. He takes his seed cotton to the attachment; he puts it in, and it comes out yarn. He has no gin fees to pay; he has no bagging or hauling to do; he has no commissions to pay, and he sees his seed cotton converted, not into lint worth 9 cents a pound, but into spun yarn worth 17 cents a pound. It does not hurt the factories, because the factories will want the yarn that is spun on the plantations. They can discard the picking, carding and spinning machinery and substitute looms.

"In the process then of converting the seed cotton into cloth, besides, 1st, cheapening and simplifying every step of the process it deals with. 2nd. Producing a stronger and better product. 3rd. Encouraging the producer to return the profits of partial manufacture, and 4th, doing away with much freights, commission and package. It also eliminates from the process the gin of the farmer, and the picking room of the factory."

"Yes, sir; because the ginning becomes part of the manufacturing process, and the picking machines are not needed, because the lint is never either torn or tangled or packed."

A HUGE ESTIMATE OF PROFIT.

"What will be the result of the general introduction of these attachments?"

"Well, let us look at what they have done already. We were farmers—those of us interested in this mill. We used to sell our cotton at say 9 cents a pound. We now get 17 cents a pound for every pound of yarn we sell. We have therefore added a value of 8 cents to every pound of cotton we can convert into yarn. This is the gross added value. Our net profit is about 3 cents per pound. To be brief, then, we virtually double the value of every pound of cotton we get. Of course much of this increased value goes to labor and expense. But then this value is created on the farm and it stays at home either as wages or expense of our profit. Now the south raises 5,000,000 bales of cotton. At $50 a bale this would be $250,000,000. Now the universal use of Clement attachments would nearly double this value. That crop spun on the plantations, as it is now ginned, would bring into the country $450,000,000 instead of $250,000,000. In order to do this work on the farms we should give employment to fully one-four million more persons than are now employed. It would rapidly make the south independent."

"You do not think it possible that any such general introduction of the attachments will take place?"

"I do not look for them to be universally adopted at once, but I do look for their rapid introduction. Now let us get back to figures. I ask every farmer that visits me how many bales of cotton the gins in his neighborhood gin every year. The average I have put at 50 bales. Let us say the average is 50 bales. To gin the 5,000,000 bales now raised would require 100,000 gins. These gins cost with building and all $750 each, let us say. Then we have $75,000,000 invested in gins in the south. The same amount would very nearly provide Clement attachments with which to gin and spin the whole crop. Take our case. We gin and spin 500 pounds of seed cotton a day. In three days we gin and spin 1,500 pounds which equal 500 pounds or one bale of lint cotton, or 100 bales a year. To gin this 100 bales we have used heretofore three gins, costing us with the houses, etc., about $2,500, just what our Clement attachment cost. I look to see gins replaced by attachments as fast as the gins wear out or can be disposed of. I look to see many gins set aside and these attachments substituted. The $75,000,000 invested in gins is idle capital eleven months of the year. The "attachments" run every day in the year. We shall see this idle capital withdrawn as fast as possible and put into Clement attachments."

WHAT BENEFIT TO THE FARMERS.

"Of what benefit is your mill to the farmers around you?"

"The benefits are definite, but of course are limited to a few. We give the full market price for seed cotton brought us, charging nothing for ginning. A farmer who brings his seed cotton to us, gets just as much as if he were to have it ginned, baled and hauled to market, and has none of these expenses or worry. We then make one cent per pound on seed cotton or 3 cents on lint cotton, clear profit.

"Is this your regular profit?"

"Yes, sir; I published the details in your paper some time ago. Our books will show that on 500 pounds of seed cotton, our daily consumption, we make one cent a pound or $5 a day—or $1,500 a year. This is below the actual profit, but I put it low purposely. I see that Mr. Hardee wrote a letter which was published, in which he on a $4,000 mill, makes $10 a day or $3,600 a year. I have no doubt he does even better. He spins 1,000 pounds a day and should make one and a half cents a pound, as the profit increases with the product. For $25,000 Clement attachments can be bought to use 5,000 pounds of seed cotton per day, which I am sure will pay $75 per day or $22,200 a year. It is perfectly safe to estimate that the profit will be from one cent to one cent and a half on every pound of seed cotton used. That it is cheaper than any other process is proven by this. With the Clement attachment we use only four machines from the cotton in the field to the thread on the spool. By the old process there are about ten machines.

SOME POINTS OF INTEREST.

"Is the yarn that you make better than the yarn made in factories?"

"Yes, sir. And for this reason, among others: The seed of cotton is filled with oil. Of course this oil is put in the seed for a purpose. Its purpose is to oil the fibre—make it flexible, smooth and strong. In the old style, the farmers pull the cotton before it is fully matured, and the seeds are then taken out at once. The cotton is packed away and dries, and hardens, and grows brittle. With the Clement attachment we buy the seed and pack it away. The seed is then with the fibre and the oil enriches and smoothes it, and makes it flexible. We are now spinning old cotton that is still packed away in the seed. Our yarn is soft and smooth. We can see the difference at once when we begin to spin new cotton. Another thing that makes our yarn better is that the fibre is never chopped, or torn, or cut, or tangled. Experts say that our yarn is just as fine as the yarn spun from the sea-island cotton. It is simply because we preserve the fibre in its original length and strength. The old ladies who use our yarns say that is like the hand-picked yarn of olden times. It is not hard and tense like the factory yarn, but is soft and flexible. We cannot supply the demand for the Clement yarn. We sell it in New York and Philadelphia, where it is pronounced "the best," and the demand in local markets is more than we could supply."

"Do your yarns last better than yarns made from lint cotton?"

"Yes, sir. Do you know that on a fibre of cotton as seen through a magnifying glass there are countless little barbs that stick out like the little teeth you see on some rough spears of grass? These barbs or tentacles are what give cotton its cohesive power—its strength. It is these barbs that make it stick when thrown on your coat. Now, in the rough handling of the regular gins—the chopping and threshing it gets—in the compression of the packing into bales, and in the harsh manner in which it is picked apart and shredded by the pickings made of the factories, we find these barbs brushed or broken off to a very great degree. In the gentle and slow handling of the Clement method there is no such danger and no such trouble. Our fibre is not only not chopped or torn into bits, but these subtle barbs that make it strong are not impaired."

"This explains, then, the unworthiness of some of the cotton cloths sold in the south after the war? I remember that some of the hose, for instance, were comparatively rotten?"

"I presume it does. I know that if cotton fibre is stripped from the seed as soon as it is picked from the boll it will get dry, brittle and stiff. I can see why bales that were stored away during the war for five or six years might have made thread that was virtually rotten. You see, the farmers know that they impair the fibre by stripping it from the seed so early. But they are obliged to do it. They need the money and they cannot sell their seed cotton. They must hurry with it to the gin and get it into lint at once. Now, the Clement attachment simply provides a market for seed cotton. It makes the seed cotton cash to the farmer, and will thus enable us to allow our chief staple to reach its fullest strength and maturity."

"I have been asked," Mr. Stribling said, "how it is that we can card as much cotton with one card as the factory people do with four or five. I reply that it is because our fibre is never tangled, or twisted, or torn, and it is easier to card than tangled lint is. So our gin moves with less than one-fourth the speed of other gins, but then we gin every day in the year, because we give cash for seed cotton, while the regular gins gin only one month, as they do not buy seed cotton."

"Well, now," said Mr. Stribling, "I have talked to you in general terms, but I have been careful to put the figures at the lowest possible point. I shall prefer all those who can to go and examine one of the mills in actual operation before investing."

"But there are these points I wish to make in a general way: First, we save a large percentage of lint that is lost in most ordinary ginning processes. The seed dropped from the Clements gin are stripped clean. The seed oil mills never re-gin our seeds as they do most others. A large percent of cotton wasted by other gins is saved by ours. This item amounts to a great deal in the aggregate.

"2nd. The Clement attachment offers the southern farmer a chance to create a manufactured value by a small investment. It is not out of the reach of any neighborhood of farmers. And it is a blessed thing for the south that this industry cannot be transplanted to the north. The north hasn't got the seed cotton and they can't get it. This is an industry that must be pursued on the southern farms—right in the heart of the cotton fields."

"What is the growth of the Clement attachment up to this time?"

"Well, four years ago the first one was put in the Piedmont region. Since then four others have been added in that section. These were built without any solicitation. It was simply because we happened to hear of that mill and went and looked into it. The result was that others were built. Every one that has been put up have prospered and will induce the building of others. I have had hundreds of visitors,

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 30, 1879.

NEXT Tuesday will be a field day in politics. Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin will elect state officers, including governors, and members of the legislature; Mississippi and New Jersey will elect members of the legislature; Pennsylvania a state treasurer, and on the 2d of December Louisiana will vote on the adoption of a new constitution and elect all officers and a legislature.

THE canvass in Virginia is certainly as hot as any reasonable man can wish it to be, when the public debt question has to be discussed pistol in hand as it was at Fredericksburg on Tuesday of this week. A practical business question in politics seems to be one of the hottest kind in Virginia. Happily the whole matter will be decided before the people can extensively imbrue their hands in blood. Next Tuesday is settlement day.

THIS morning's dispatches include a very mysterious piece of news from Rome. Cardinal Manning is expected to arrange for the accession in England of an important group of Protestants. We are left by the cable very much as Mr. Bonner is in the habit of leaving people when he advertises a new Ledger story. We are not told what the cardinal's plans are, nor who he is about to annex to his church. The story may as well be dismissed until something definite comes to hand.

THE capture of the Peruvian ram Huascar is confirmed; but it does not appear from this morning's dispatches that she came to the Chilians in a condition to assume the offensive at present. On the contrary quite the reverse. But whether the Huascar is in sea-going trim or not, the Chilians are now masters of the belligerent coast—which makes them masters of the situation, for this is not a land war. Both sides want all the fighting done where the smallest possible number can get hurt.

THE tariff-revision question will be a leading subject before the next session of congress. The committee of ways and means has a bare majority in favor of a thorough revision of the tariff, with a view not only of taking out of it all jobs of the monopolist manufacturers, but of putting it strictly on a revenue basis. The republican members of the committee, together with Mr. Phelps of Connecticut, are protectionists, and they will oppose any revision of the tariff, but they number only six all told, while seven democratic members of the committee, including Mr. Felton, are understood to be in favor of a thorough revision of the customs laws.

GENERAL WALKER, superintendent of the census, expects to complete a map of the census districts next week. The task is a difficult one, as each state is to be cut up into compact and convenient districts without reference to any existing lines. Georgia, for example, is to be divided into five districts, each having a central and readily accessible point. About two congressional districts in this state are to be put into a census district. No one can tell how the seventh and ninth congressional districts of Georgia should be assigned, even after considerable study and reflection. Superintendent Walker expects, however, to complete the task next week, and then will be begun the equally difficult task of selecting competent men to supervise the districts. The enumerators will be designated by the supervisors, under instructions from the superintendent, and according to the various constituents of the population and the nature of the principal industries, the limits being fixed at one enumerator to from 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The supervisors' districts will range in population from 200,000 to 500,000, according to the extent of territory, the compactness or sparseness of settlement, or other influencing causes.

The Clement Attachment.

We print in another column a full history of the famous little machine that is attracting such universal attention and that is destined in the opinions of many to revolutionize, to a great degree at least, the manufacture of cotton in the south. The building of a hundred huge factories would not do so much for the achievement of southern independence as the successful demonstration that this little mill seems to have unquestionably made. That it will result in a duplication that shall be progressive and well nigh infinite there is little room to doubt.

The figures of Mr. Stribling look large, and yet it is hard to see where there is any discrepancy in them. The establishment of Clement attachment mills in every neighborhood or on every large plantation would certainly prove a grand consummation, and one towards which we are gradually moving, not with unreasoning celerity, but with the caution of a people who have been fooled already time and again. The little mill stands on its merits, and asks no favors. It only wants investigation, and it stands by the result of that. We shall watch the course of the little Clement as anxiously as we ever watched the development of any enterprise. Ohio, nor Iowa, nor even New York, can disturb our equanimity if we can only carry the Clement by a large majority. With these mills filling all our hills and valleys with music, the south will be "solid" sure enough!

The New York Canvass.

There is enough of the element of uncertainty in the New York campaign to lend anxiety to the republicans, and intense interest to all observers. Cornell doubtless believes he will be elected, but he will feel much securer after such a result is announced than he does now.

Let us look for a moment over the field. The registration in New York city, now completed, indicates a vote of 150,000. The worst possible view that can be taken of this vote is to divide it equally among the three nominees for governor. Let us accept this estimate for the purpose of seeing where it would leave the candidates. As elections have averaged during the past ten years, Robinson would have an adverse vote of 20,000 to overcome in the districts outside of New York city. It is possible, we unhesitatingly assert, that he may be able to do this; but to enable him to do this the Kelly vote, which will not be very large in the country, must be offset by that of the young republican scratchers, who are following the lead of George William Curtis, the Evening Post and really of the New York Times. The men who hate the machine and all its methods—who have an aversion for Conkling, may be more numerous than we have been led to expect—as numerous in short as the rural Kelly bolters.

This brings us down to the single question, Can Governor Robinson get from 10,000 to 15,000 republican votes in the state outside of New York? If he can, his election is reasonably well assured; if he cannot, his defeat seems to be inevitable. It is far from certain that he will not get this number. And this number is not to include the republican scratchers who propose to displace Cornell's name without replacing it with either that of Robinson or Kelly. The proposition is simply this, Will 12,000 farmers and industrious, prosperous rural voters of other occupations, who have been and will continue to be republicans, vote for Governor Robinson because they see in him the best hope of lessened taxation and honest government? A change of 12,000 votes does not call for a large percentage in a rural vote of fully 850,000. The entire vote of the state exceeds one million. Governor Robinson's record in the office of governor is simply superb. He has carried forward Governor Tilden's reform policy even more vigorously and successfully than its projector did. The annual tax bills have been reduced from sixteen million to seven million; the canal and insurance rings and all other combinations for the plundering of the people have been remorselessly trampled upon, and the veto power has been freely applied to all legislative jobs. In 1877 Governor Robinson vetoed sixty-nine bills, in 1878 twenty-seven bills, and in 1879 fifty-five bills. Nearly all of these bills were aimed at the pockets of the people, and not one of them became a law. Will such a service go unrequited among a class that feels high taxes keenly? Will the republican farmers who care more for cheap and good government than they do for party success put aside the faithful Robinson for the untried candidate of the machine? The answer to this question involves the fate of Robinson, and the nature of the result of the canvass in New York. We confess that we have great doubts of the result, but so have the republicans. Each side is doing its best, and each side will await with bated breath the story that the wires will bring next Wednesday morning.

On "Taking Sides" in Discussion—The Superficials.

An exceedingly persistent, not to say aggressive, quality of the superficial mind makes itself manifest in the shape of criticism of newspapers that are in no hurry to "take sides" in the discussion of matters of public policy. According to these people—and among them are many intelligent men who assume to represent if not control public opinion—it is the duty of newspapers "to take sides," to make every question the excuse for division, and to give all discussion the scope and direction of partisanship. They take no interest in a discussion that is not sharpened with prejudice, nor can they perceive any value in the treatment of a public question that does not involve a challenge of opinion. First and last THE CONSTITUTION has been fortunate enough to receive a good deal of attention at the hands of the Superficials. We say fortunate, for the reason that their criticisms and complaints take the shape of a tribute to our tolerance for the views of others and to our desire that the end of all public discussion shall be the good of the people; and when we hear it said or see it printed that on such and such an issue, or in the discussion of any question of policy, THE CONSTITUTION has not "taken sides," or is "on the fence," amusement is pretty apt to conquer vexation, for it is a sure sign that we have proceeded in an unpartisan and an impartial spirit, and those who can be reasonably certain that they have not been swayed by personal prejudices or moved by partisan considerations are entitled to all the comfort that that knowledge brings. For, fret as you will, superficiality of mind is a disease that cannot be cured. There is no asylum for the Superficials; there is no mode of treatment calculated to bring relief. How can it be otherwise since those who have acquired or inherited the mental ailment regard their affliction as an accomplishment?

This desire to see all discussion proceed in the direction of a conflict where prejudice, assertion and assumption are to play the part of seconds is the result of the same spirit that prompts men to gather around a cock-pit, or to applaud a dog-fight, or to feast their eyes and their excitement upon any contest or exhibition that is essentially brutal and disgusting. They are anxious to become spectators of any sort of a conflict, and they are disappointed when editors who engage in discussion do not come to hard words. When, therefore, a public journal is disposed to treat matters of public policy and questions of expediency as they should be treated, the little Superficials who hang around on the outskirts of the procession, slap one another on the small of the back and concentrate their infinitessimal stock of intelligence in a sneer to the effect that the journal has not "taken sides." The editor has not assumed infallibility—has not attacked his neighbor for his opinion's sake—and therefore he is "on the fence."

Why should a newspaper "take sides" in the discussion of matters of public or party policy and questions of public or party expediency? Why should not such a discussion be conducted solely with a view to getting at the truth—to discovering what is best? Why should not an editor proceed with a view, not of exciting opposition or of arousing bitterness, but of drawing out all the arguments on both sides and all the opinions that argument may suggest? Why should he embarrass free discussion by "taking sides?" Why should partisanship be allowed to color argument and disturb conclusions? Is discussion no longer an attempt to convince the understanding, but a mere conflict of words between men who have taken their positions and chosen their seconds? This indeed seems to be the tendency. To our mind nothing is more calculated to impair the dignity and destroy the influence of the press than the method of discussion which is based on the partisanship implied in the fact that editors have "taken sides." To the superficial this truth will not be apparent, but it is the truth nevertheless. And even in the discussion of the great principles of self-government which was precipitated in the extra session of congress, we have no doubt the result in Ohio would have been far different if the whole effect of the argument on both sides had not been destroyed by a useless and silly display of partisanship, for partisanship is threatening and offensive even when great principles are involved; and we do not hesitate to put on record here our firm belief that if the differences of opinion which exist between the people of the north and south could be submitted to the voters of the country through the medium of fair and impartial discussion, they would be satisfactorily adjusted in a very few minutes. But this by the way.

We were speaking merely of matters of public policy and questions of expediency. It is upon these that THE CONSTITUTION is not in the habit of "taking sides" while the discussion is going on, and it is upon this ground that we are sometimes made the target of superficial criticism. Our only regret is that some of our contemporaries, misled by this sort of complaint, are not infrequently driven to doing injustice to their better judgment and to the purpose of journalism. Why should they "take sides" upon a question which the people are anxious to see fully and freely discussed? Does it add strength to their logic, or vigor to their arguments? Does it lend impressiveness to their suggestions? Does it give them a wider field for pushing inquiry, or give them greater opportunities for getting at the truth? During the discussion of the question of railroad legislation, which was mainly carried on by THE CONSTITUTION on the part of the press, one of our most esteemed contemporaries took the extraordinary ground that the state had no right to legislate, and thus effectually destroyed its influence in a discussion which was of surpassing interest to the people. Another complained, as usual, that THE CONSTITUTION refused to "take sides"—a fact which must have been obvious even to the superficial mind. In other words, we were not for the railroads as against the people, nor for the people against the railroads. We were for the best interests of both, because the interests of each are mutual. We did not "take sides," and we were at liberty to discuss the matter from every point of view. The discussion was in the shape of an inquiry from beginning to end; first, would the relations between the corporations justify legislation, and, second, what sort of legislation was necessary? All discussion should take the shape of inquiry, but where one, to use the catch-words of the Superficials, has "taken sides," the inquiry must, in the very nature of things, be one-sided and unsatisfactory.

We have ventured to thus moralize not with the hope, nor yet with the desire, of justifying ourselves in the eyes of the Superficials, but of warning some of our Georgia contemporaries against a tendency in discussion which narrows the scope of journalism, degrades its highest purposes, and destroys its influence. The bare and barren fact that an editor has formally "taken sides" can in no wise add to the strength or effect of the arguments he may advance, or influence the truth that lies at the bottom of all.

JOHN G. THOMPSON is the only democrat in the union who stood square on his hindlegs when the Ohio explosion came. While all the rest of us went off in a corner to shed a few natural tears, Thompson spit on his hands and swore that Mr. Thurman's chances were brighter than ever. Isn't there some good position somewhere that this sanguine man could be induced to take?

UNDER a ruling of the interior department even John Kelly can be president. This furnishes food for reflection.

MR. EVARTS is to make a speech in Massachusetts. That settles it. When culture meets culture, the criminal classes may as well hire a hall in the suburbs. Massachusetts may have all the benefits of the curry-comb, but your Uncle Billy Evarts has got the wind; and as little as you may think of it, wind is what stirs a crowd as well as makes the children sick. How long does Mr. Evarts remain in Massachusetts?

CORNELL is pretty well hedged in. He has the immoral support of Conkling on one side and the moral influence of Mr. Hayes on the other—a regular whip-saw arrangement.

THE Washington Post seems to be under the impression that some democratic paper has said or intimated that the democracy is in a hopeless condition; but we think our contemporary is mistaken. He might as well say that, because we went out to get a clove when the curtain was rung down on the Ohio tableau, we wouldn't come back and see the performance out. Nevertheless, we are here. A clove, Mr. Hutchins, is sometimes very refreshing.

IF Mr. Fernando Wood hadn't been so busily engaged during the extra session trying to aid the people in having the quinine tax removed, he, too, might have had a boom.

THE statement is made that Colonel John A. Cockerill, author of the well-known musical novel entitled "The Mellow Man," is about to leave the Baltimore Gazette and take a position on the Washington Post. If there were anything soft about the Gazette, we would be tempted to say that the colonel is running from pillow to Post, but the season and the occasion bar such remarks. The Baltimore Sunday law has accomplished the work.

Now there is Clarkson Potter. If the worst comes to the worst—if our Uncle Samuel is handicapped and if Bayard won't run because there is too much loose silver in the country—Potter would make a handsome candidate. He is going to carry New York, at any rate.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS, in pursuance of his patriotic republicanism, announced in the supreme court the other day that negroes should be tried by negro juries, Germans by German juries, Chinamen by Chinese juries, and so forth and so on. It is just as we have said. We are not only a free country, but an accommodating country. According to the attorney-general, if an Indian commits a murder in a community where there are not enough of his countrymen to initiate into the ritual of the professional jurymen, justice must wait until they can be imported. This shows that no nation, however great and good it may be, is altogether independent of other nations. In the case of the United States, our own glorious republic, we appear to be in a fair way to exhaust the effete monarchies of the east by drafting their subjects to serve on juries. Your Uncle Dick Thompson's marine band will please strike up.

THE able pen of Colonel G. Hamilton Dodge is still quiet. What is a Tribune extra without a dose of rhetoric from the colonel? She will regret to learn that Dorman B. Eaton is still in good health.

IN concluding an article on the Renfroe impeachment trial, we gave ten facts upon which the minority senators based their action. Thus far none of our esteemed contemporaries who are disposed to criticise the seventeen senators have betrayed any disposition to tackle these facts. Facts are tough—very tough—things.

MR. STILSON HUTCHINS bitterly denies the story that he is about to withdraw from the Post and go to New Hampshire. In this condition of affairs, the venerable editor of the Republican is of the opinion that destiny still pursues him. We want Mr. Hutchins to stay right in Washington on the Post and make it warm for anybody that even thinks it is possible to see daylight between the democratic party and the great charter of our liberties.

IN spite of the recent bad spell of weather the Cincinnati Enquirer is still our guide in Ohio politics. In its "want" columns we observe the names of many of our old democratic friends. Long life and success to them, say we.

CYRUS FIELD is working to be presented to the queen. This is the secret of his great success as a mound builder.

THE editor of the Washington Post ought to know well enough that the rumor of his New Hampshire movement started in Ohio, where it was also rumored that Ewing would be elected. The whole structure of our confidence is shaken, and we shall believe nothing that comes from Ohio unless there is an appendix containing four fresh and well preserved affidavits.

IN GENERAL.

—Sharon's reception to Grant cost $40,000.

—Ashland farm, Henry Clay's old home, is to rent.

—Russia seems willing to fight anybody or anything.

—"Moths" is the laconic title of Ouida's new story.

—Courtney came and "saw," and Hanlan conquered.

—Miss Anderson refers suitors to her pa. Her pa has big boots and a pistol.

—George Alfred Townsend, it is said, will soon issue a new volume of poems.

—Fall River continues to turn out calicoes and defaulters with astonishing regularity.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis is said to be growing blind; and his wife, since the death of their son, has become an invalid.

—Eugenie, mother of Louis IV., seems anxious to go anywhere save to her own mother at Madrid; yet she is her only surviving child, and Eugenie has hardly another near relative in the world.

—In the two years preceding the panic of 1873 the price of middling upland cotton in Liverpool ranged between 9d and 11d, with a million bales more cotton in sight than there are at present.

—The entrails of sheep are now used in California for machine belting, in place of hemp, which is said to be much less durable. A three-fourth-inch rope made from it will bear a strain of seven tons.

—We shall soon begin sending wine to France. The wine product of California alone this season is estimated at 10,000,000 gallons. France should put that fact in her glass and drink it.

—The Irish Citizen of Cincinnati heads its editorial column as follows: "The ticket to win in 1881—President of the United States, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; for vice-president of the United States, Richard M. Bishop, of Ohio."

—When the khedive of Egypt finds a valuable piece of land incumbered with a pyramid or obelisk, and feels too poor to remove the obstruction he presents it to America or England, and they get it out of his way. Economy is the watchword in Egypt. —Boston Post.

—There was much surprise everywhere that the women that were held captive by the Utes were surrendered unharmed. This remarkable incident of Indian humanity stands alone, and is explained at the Indian office by a story that Chief Douglass, of the rebellious Utes, is an arduous lover of Miss Mecker, who was with her mother.

—Mrs. John Morrissey sees that her husband's grave is kept green, and pronounces the report that it was neglected false and cruel. She said her husband made her promise not to wear mourning over a year, and never to visit his grave, but that she cannot find it in her heart to keep either promise.

—There is no longer room for doubt that Lake Michigan swallowed up the balloon of Wise as it did that of Donaldson. It seems as dangerous to approach it in a balloon as it was to sail within the influence of the lode-stone mountain, which, according to the Arabian Nights, drew out the nails of the vessels and sent them to the bottom.

—Rear Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, who reached the age of 62 years Monday, will be relieved from duty under the law and placed on the retired list. Rear Admiral Mullany's retirement promotes to that grade Commodore T. H. Stevens, who has already passed his examination before the board at Washington.

"Niggers."

Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel, rep.

The ridiculous fancy of niggers for the word "colored" is one of the strangest phenomena of the times.

You may kick a nigger from New Orleans to St. Paul and back if you only call him a "colored gentleman."

There is nothing on earth will rile a nigger quicker or more effectually than to call him a nigger.

The literary niggers are the worst of all.

We get several nigger newspapers in exchange, and the fellows talk about

Colored papers!

The darky editors are talking about holding a convention of

Colored papers!

Just think of it!

Colored Papers!

And we read about

Colored Bands,

Colored schools,

Colored votes, and all kinds of colored things.

Meaning at the same time Nigger papers, Nigger bands, et .

If Sambo, after getting his eye-teeth cut, had insisted o calling himself a Negro, all right.

But he is nearly as much ashamed of at least he gets as mad when called a Negro as when dubbed a Nigger

He must be colored or nothing, though the word is meaningless.

Colors vary from that of a frozen pumpkin to that of a brindled steer;

And a "colored individual" may be any tint from a yaller dog to a black snake.

Negroes, Mulattoes, Quadroons and Octoroons are specific and well-known names that mean something.

Nigger, as a generic name, is short, expressive and sociable.

There is an aroma of hail-fellow-well-met and even tenderness in the despised word.

Nigger.

That is despised by the Flora McFlimsey affectation "colored."

How many, many millions of us in our youth have been touched with the song

"There was an old Nigger, and his name was Uncle Ned,"

And mourned over the good uncle's departure?

The word nigger is immortalized in a thousand songs that awaken kindly and tender thoughts of the darkey

The plaintive melodies dwell in our ears,

And the nigger lives on their sympathetic strains.

If we were black we would insist on being called a nigger.

Who are Working to Elect Cornell.

Buffalo Courier.

1. John Kelly and his followers of Tammany hall. They hate Lucius Robinson because they could neither coax nor bully him into subservience to their purposes of New York city.

2. The remnants in the old canal ring, whose occupation has been gone ever since Tilden published his canal lieussace of 1875. They have been badly hurt both in pride and pocket and, to a man, are down on Robinson.

3. The insurance ring, which was hit when the governor undertook to remove the corrupt superintendent of the insurance department, Smyth.

4. All the special advocates of the thousand and one local jobs which have come to grief at the hands of the governor.

5. A few democratic politicians who are disaffected because they failed to get favors asked or received recognition claimed at Lucius Robinson's hands.

6. The republican machine, which moves and has its being solely for the advancement of the ambitions of Roscoe Conkling.

7. All who feel at the public crib during the palmy days of Grantism. They know that the election of Mr. Cornell means a third term—sure.

These are the banded forces on which Cornell and his ticket rely for success.

On the side of Lucius Robinson are democracy, who determined at syracuse that his upright administration should be sustained and the insolent dictation of Tammany hall resented as it deserved. And with them are the independent, disinterested masses of the honest people.

Grant in the South.

St. Louis Republican.

The Louisiana state republican convention did not adjourn without adopting a resolution declaring Grant its first choice for president. There was no appointment of delegates to the national convention, but this resolution shows how those delegates will be instructed to vote when they are appointed. All the southern states, probably, will take similar action. The southern republicans are for Grant. They care very little for Sherman. They remember that under Grant they were maintained in control of the southern states with all the power of the administration, and then was the palmy era of carpet-bagism; and they reflect that under Hayes and Sherman republican rule has vanished from the last state in the south, carpet-bagism has become extinct, and the northern adventurers who lived so royally under the Grant regime have become felons, fugitives or unnoticed abjects. For these reasons the southern republicans naturally prefer Grant, and if their state delegations shall all be instructed for him he will have 140 southern votes to start with. Only 45 more will be required to nominate him—and there will be little difficulty in securing these in the north. Of course this is on the supposition that the southern states, which are all democratic, shall be allowed perfect equity in the nominating convention with those northern states which are reliably republican. Whether they will be allowed this privilege or not is a serious question for the convention to decide.

All For Tilden.

New York Tribune.

There are a good many signs of trepidation in the southern democratic journals over the Ohio defeat. Some of them think the result makes Tilden more of a necessity to the party than ever, while others think the only hope is to strike a blow at the sectional issue by nominating Hancock. They are agreed only in cursing the Ohio idea, and in pronouncing Thurman out of the race. The journals that were for Tilden before the election are for him now more earnestly than ever. The excited discipline of reform in Mississippi declares that if the south were called upon to decide the question there would go up "such shouts for Sam Tilden as would cause the stars to tremble." That man's call on the barrel was undoubtedly honored.

Tax-Payers no Fools.

Albany Argus.

Farmers have their tax bills on Dix's $16,000,000 basis and on Robinson's $7 000,000 basis. They know whether $16,000,000 are more or less than $7,000,000. Tax-payers have not become fools merely because radical publicists have become hardy enough to deny facts.

John Sherman Forecasted.

Detroit Free Press.

John Sherman, he
Won't take a senatorship,
No sir-ee
And he won't get the presidence,
Alle-same-ee

The Power of the Press.

Rome Tribune.

It has been said that the glory of Atlanta is her public schools, but the schools, the glory, and all that constitutes the gate city, is due to her public press. Indeed, as has been truthfully said, THE DAILY CONSTITUTION "blowed" Atlanta into a city, and there is much truth in the remarks.

Settled Sore Enough.

Houston Telegram.

The Gate City Guards were each given a tumbler of river of Jordan and Dead sea water at the residence of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, on the 19th, and yet there are a few nincumpoops who still declare that the war is not yet over, or the bloody chasm bridged.

It Won't Work.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

The New York Sun is doing its best to get up a Hancock and Palmer boom. It won't work, however. The democratic party in convention assembled will never forgive Hancock for hanging Mrs. Surratt.

Send for The Constitution.

Decatur (Ill.) Review.

To one and all we commend THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION as one of the finest, ablest and best papers published in all this broad land. And those desiring a southern paper can do no better than to send for it.

Our Graves Kept Green.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Nothing appeals to our sympathies more plaintively than reading the editorials in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION since the Ohio election. The consolatory tears dim our eyes as we pen these lines of condolence.

Sir Joseph Bayard.

Augusta Chronicle.

Over the bright, blue sea
Comes the gallant T. F. B.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

The Request

—OF—

The Mothers', Sisters', Cousins' and Aunts'.

OH! GOOD OLD MAN AND LOVELY YOUTH
PAUSE HERE! AND LISTEN TO THE TRUTH.
YOU'RE WANTING CLOTHES! WHAT CAN YOU DO?
THE FAMOUS NEW YORK STORE'S THE PLACE, FOR YOU.
THEY MANUFACTURE THEIR CLOTHING GOOD AND NICE
AND SELL THEM AT THE N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICE.

7 Whitehall St.

000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

Baby Carriages in Abundance.

Largest Stock Every Brought to the City.

Broom Factory in connection with our present business

ENCOURAGE THIS ENTERPRISE.

House-furnishing Goods, 69 Whitehall and 80 Broad street.
500 oct21—dtf 24 pg

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOVES,

Bought before the present heavy advance in goods

Call Soon If You Want Bargains.

69 Whitehall and 80 Broad street.
500 oct21—dtf 24 page

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Ford's Juvenile Opera Company.

TO-NIGHT only time of Suppe's Charming Opera,

FATINITZA! FATINITZA!
FATINITZA! FATINITZA!

Thursday Afternoon,

GRAND MATINEE!

Commencing at 3 o'clock,

Pinafore! Pinafore!

Matinee Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

THURSDAY NIGHT—PINAFORE!

And Farewell Appearance of the

Little Opera Singers.

Seats can be secured at Phillips & Crew's.
000 oct24—d2t

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday, Oct. 31st, 1879.

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY!

H. B. MAHN'S

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

—FROM THE—

Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York City.

who will produce, in magnificent style, Von Suppe's Opera Comique,

FATINITZA!

THE ENTIRE NEW YORK CAST!
GRAND CHORUS!
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA!
New & Magnificent Scenic Illustrations
—AND—
Gorgeous Costumes!

Admission, $1.00.....Gallery, 50 cents
No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Sheet opens Wednesday, October 29th, at Phillips & Crew's.
000 oct26—d6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD & BANKING CO. OF GA.,
SAVANNAH, October 25, 1879.

On and after FIRST NOVEMBER, 1879, and until further notice, the sale of local return tickets on the Central and Southwestern Railroads will be discontinued.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Sup't C. R. R.
W. G. RAOUL,
Sup't S. W. R. R.

E. H. SMITH, G. P. A., C. and S. W. R. Roads.
622 oct28—d1ll novt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GEORGIA, MILTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, October 27th, 1879.—Mrs. Martha Lowry has applied to me for supplement to homestead, and I will pass upon the same on the 20th day of November, 1879, at 10 o'clock a.m., at my office.

W. H. NESBIT,
Ordinary.
000 oct30—w2w

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 20, 1879.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of California.

THE ABOVE COMPANY HEREBY GIVES notice that it is her intention to withdraw from the State of Georgia; that to this end has taken up and satisfied all policies issued on property of citizens of this State on which no losses have accrued, and that it has also settled all claims for losses under policies issued in this State.

THOS. S. CHARD,
Manager General Department.
000 oct30—d1aw 3m thur

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it.
Your druggists keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta, Ga.
362 Jan11—d1y tu thur sat & wkly 1y nx rd mat

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS, situated near Drayton, Dooly county, Georgia, sixteen miles due south of Montezuma, the nearest railroad point. The land and Mills all lie east of Flint River and only one mile from the residence to the bridge that spans the river, and eighteen miles from Americus. One thousand five hundred acres of land, 800 of which is under good fence and productive. The FAMILY DWELLING contains eight rooms, two stories, in good preservation, surrounded by garden, fruit trees, etc., spendid well of water, large barn and all out houses complete. MILL HOUSE, 60x80 feet, three stories high, contains two Corn and one Wheat Rock, in good order with good run of custom. For price and terms apply to

J. M. BROWN,
A. J. WALLACE,
Administrators of Estate of J. H. Wallace,
354 oct15—d1m Montezuma, Ga.

FOR SALE,

A FEW EXTRA EARLY PEACHES,

THE WATERLOO.

I HAVE A FEW TREES OF THE ABOVE earliest and finest of Peaches for sale, (June budded), from three to five feet high. First time offered in the South. Price per tree, one dollar, or six dollars per doz. JOHN H. PARNELL,
555 oct5—d1w West Point, Ga.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,

Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery
Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.
CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.
Prices furnished on application.
12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
sep4dtm 2t pg

SPOOL COTTON

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK.
SOLE AGENT,
400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on

WHITE SPOOLS.

The Black is the most perfect

JET BLACK

ever produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the

NEW ANILINE PROCESS

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers every where use them instead of sewing silk.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.

To be had at wholesale at

MOORE, MARSH & CO.'S,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.'S,

And at retail at the Popular Dry Goods House of

AUSTELL & MANGUM.

256 oct11—d3m

HIGHEST AWARDS!

—TO—

Wheeler & Wilson.

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR,

October 28th,

For the Best Sewing Machine for Family Use, to

WHEELER & WILSON'S

New Number Eight.

For the Best Sewing Machine for Manufacturing, to

Wheeler & Wilson's

No. 6 CYLINDER MACHINE

For the Latest and Best Improvement in Sewing Machines and attachments, to

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Low Bed No. 6 Machine with Seam Trimmer Attached.

WHEELER & WILSON

Lead the World

—IN—

SEWING MACHINES.

Office, 71 Whitehall St.,

ATLANTA, GA.

641 oct29—dlm

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1879—114th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid. This is not the case with any other company.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
130 oct14 d&wtw

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky

14th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.,

At Macauley's Theater,

In the City of Louisville, on

November 29, 1879.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY (all fraudulent advertisements or other lottery companies who claim the sole ownership of "all the grants in Kentucky," to the contrary, notwithstanding), OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

Grand and Unprecedented Success of the New Features.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes of 500 each		10,000
100 Prizes 100 each		10,000
200 Prizes 50 each		10,000
600 Prizes 20 each		12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each		10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "		1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "		900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders.

For tickets and information address only T. J. Commerford, (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Ga
000 oct29—d1w tues thur sat&wky3w

**Valu

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are specially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "After practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says: "I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are a genuine specific."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office 35 Murray St., New York.

lebbdlythur sat read wly fol mat nes &

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

The Georgia State Fair,

AT MACON.

October 27th to November 1st, 1879.

The Most Magnificent and Best Appointed Grounds in America.

LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS

In all Classes, and the largest offered by any Fair in the United States.

TROTTING & RUNNING RACES

Every Day, by some of the MOST NOTED HORSES ON THE TURF

Music will be furnished by a celebrated MILITARY BAND.

Many of the Prominent Statesmen NOW before the Public, will attend the State Fair as visitors, and several will make addresses.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

For Freight and Passengers, on all the Railroads in the state.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to be an Exhibitor, and you are requested to write to the Secretary at Macon for a Premium List and other information.

PIOS. HARDEMAN, Jr., President.
L. F. LIVINGSTON, Gen'l Sup't.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary.

$100 000

THE KENTUCKY LITERARY JOURNAL for the purpose of increasing the circulation of their paper, will distribute CASH PREMIUMS amounting to $100,000, ranging from $10 to $20,000, to subscribers.

CASH PREMIUMS.

1 Cash Premium of		$20,000
1 "	"	7,500
1 "	"	5,000
10 Cash Premiums of		1,000
20 "	"	500
50 "	"	200
100 "	"	100
500 "	"	50
1000 "	"	10
9 "	$150	1,350
9 "	100	900
9 "	50	450

1410 Premiums amounting to $100,000

will be distributed by lot, in public, under supervision of men of high character and undoubted standing, at Covington, Kentucky, Nov 8th, 1879.

We are authorized to distribute above Premiums to subscribers of our paper by an act of the Kentucky Legislature passed at its December session, 1878.

IF On receipt of $2 we will send one ticket which will entitle the purchaser to a chance which may secure any one of the above Cash Premiums, and also the LITERARY JOURNAL for one year.

Address all orders to

D. J. J. RETSCH,
P. O. Box 119, Covington, Kentucky.

IF Responsible agents wanted everywhere.

416 oct15—dly sat tues thur &wkly

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,

SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 63 sep5 d&w4m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Rex should not be rexless.

—Major Orme, of the Savannah Recorder, is not a candidate for congress.

—Savannah is moving to have the Oglethorpe barracks transferred to the city.

—A convocation of the Episcopal clergy of the Augusta district met in Milledgeville last Tuesday.

—The Count Johannes B. Gormanne visits Covington disguised as a Florida orange grower.

—A boll of cotton containing nine locks was on exhibition in Milledgeville the other day. It was grown by Mr. Andrew Banks.

—Little Sidney Lewis, a bright little five year old son of Rev. W. F. Lewis, of Social Circle, died Tuesday morning.

—Two Columbia county hunters killed twenty-nine birds the other day, and ate them all for breakfast.

—With the exception of Dr. Fiewellen, who declined, all the old officers of the lunatic asylum have been re-elected for the ensuing year.

—The Oglethorpe Echo says that a nugget of gold as large as a guinea egg was found while washing some gravel at the Guarantee mine.

—In a difficulty in Talbot county recently between two negroes, one stabbed the other to the heart, killing him instantly.

—The Columbus Enquirer is informed that the Rex display Tuesday night was a magnificent affair. This is probably one of Matt O'Brien's jokes.

—The 45th annual session of the board of physicians of the state of Georgia will be held in Milledgeville, beginning on the 1st of December.

—The gin-house of Mr. J. E. Shaw, near Stilesboro, together with about thirty bales of cotton, was burned by an incendiary last Sunday.

—The pickpockets got so intimate with Dr. J. S. Lawton on the train the other day that they managed to secure his pocket-book. The doctor says such plausibility as they possess is a mystery to him.

—In a difficulty between two railroad laborers in Hamilton the other day, one cut the other's throat and escaped. At last accounts the wounded man was in a critical condition.

—The Macon Telegraph of yesterday has an editorial entitled "Two Pictures," which is full of humor, but isn't it rather pushing things a little to paint a picture of a confederate monument merely to get off a joke on the Gate City Guards?

—The Columbus Enquirer is surprised, in view of the fact that the legislature has adjourned, that we are arguing against the interest law. Bless you! our arguments are not intended for the legislature, but for the people.

—The Covington Star says that Newton county has more than sufficient water power within her limits to drive the machinery necessary to grind all the meal and flour the people need, and manufacture all the cotton grown in this country. It ought to be utilized.

—The Lumpkin Independent wonders why the editor of THE CONSTITUTION, who is a senator, didn't offer a resolution in the house requesting the wild land committee to proceed with its investigations—or words to that effect. Does the editor of the Independent hope to cover up the failure of the house to do its duty by giving the whole affair a humorous color?

—The melancholy of our esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, will probably be lifted when, in the course of human events, it discovers that the Gate City Guards never burdened the air with the chorus which poetically connects Mr. Jefferson Davis with a sour apple-tree. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when no disturbing rumors will come between our esteemed contemporary and the full enjoyment of existence—that the time will arrive when statements from afar will be weighed with due reference to their credibility.

—Macon Telegraph: It was a great pleasure to the writer yesterday to meet, after the lapse of three decades of years, his old college friend, Dr. William B. Jones, of Burke county. The doctor is one of the most skillful and successful farmers in Georgia, having devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits in his native county. Last year from 337 acres he raised, packed and sent to market 250 bales of cotton upon land some of which had been cleared ever since 1768. But by judicious fertilizing, rest and rotation of crops, those old stumpless fields to-day are richer and more valuable than when first redeemed from the virgin forest. This is the sort of agriculture that is calculated to build up the waste plains of Georgia, and cause her red hills to blossom like the rose. The present year Dr. Jones cultivates 200 acres in the same variety of cotton, the Herling seed, which is wonderfully prolific, and expects with a late killing frost to harvest 200 bales. The specimen stalks from the field, of this cotton, equal, if they do not excel the "Boyd's Prolific," or any other samples of upland cotton we have ever seen.

AN ESCAPED TIGRESS.

She Deserts Her Cubs, Gains Her Liberty and Loses Her Life.

Philadelphia Record.

A Bengal tigress escaped from Adam Forepaugh's menagerie yesterday, leaving behind her in the cage two cubs, something over a month old. The cubs were sired by an Asiatic lion, a circumstance heretofore unknown to have occurred, and the mother was therefore a rare curiosity. The menagerie exhibited on Wednesday night at Princeton, N. J., and about 12 o'clock that night the train containing the show left that place, and arrived at Frankford between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the discovery was made that the tigress had gained her liberty.

The cage in which the beast was confined is supplied with double doors, one of which opens outwardly, the other to the inside. The inside door when closed presents a perfectly smooth surface, so that it would seem impossible for the tigress to have secured a hold upon it with her claws. When the cage was inspected at Frankford this door was found torn completely from its hinges, and the other had a piece broken out of it about four inches wide by twelve or fourteen long. The step to the driver's seat of the next wagon was in such close proximity to the outer door that it was impossible to force it open more than twelve inches at the most. The door posts show the marks of the tigress' claws, two of which were found in the cage, presenting the appearance of having been torn off in her rage to free herself from imprisonment. How she could have opened the inside door, when there was not even a crack for her to have inserted her claws, puzzles the showmen; and why she should have deserted her young is another mysterious fact in the case. At just what point the beast escaped is unknown, as she must have leaped into liberty while the cars were in motion.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning she was discovered on the farm of Mr. Wheelan, at Andalusia, near the railroad. The terrified citizens, seeing a wild tigress in their midst, became alarmed, and half a dozen men turned out with their guns and riddled her body with shot. Mr. Forepaugh says if the people had left her undisturbed and telegraphed to him he could have captured her without the least trouble by taking her cubs near to her in a cage, when she would have gone to them. The animal was valued at $2,500. She had never been more than ordinarily intractable, and the cause of her strange conduct, which cost her her life, will remain a mystery. The cubs are being nursed on a bottle, but there is doubts of being able to raise them.

After Twenty Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—The remains of W. S. Bodie, the original discoverer of the Bodie mining district, who perished in the snow storm November 14th, 1859, were discovered yesterday about a mile southwest of the town of Bodie.

THE LAST DAY

OF THE NORTH GEORGIA FAIR

Principally Devoted to the Discussion of the Judges Upon the Comparative Merits of the Exhibits—The Awards Made—Final Notes on Various Matters.

As yesterday was the last day of the fair the crowd was comparatively small and the interest had evidently abated. The race-track was lively in the afternoon, but the halls were not visited by many during the day. In the various departments the judges were kept quite busy in trying to decide the difficult questions of competition and in finishing up their work. We present a list of premiums awarded in several departments in addition to a large number already published:

DEPARTMENT X—TEXTILE FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD AND FANCY NEEDLE-WORK. D. M. BAIN, DIRECTOR IN CHARGE.

Best and largest display, in merit and variety, in this whole department, at least three entries required, and each are to embrace specimens of needle-work, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc. First prize, $50, to Miss Laughlin, of Lexington, Ky. Second prize, $20, to Mrs. Throckmorton, of Paris, Ky.

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK.

Best tapestry in frame—Mrs. S. H. Randall, of Newnan.

Best pillow cover—Mrs. Stephenson, of Taylorsville.

Best lot of mottoes worked—Miss Lula Helma

CROCHETING.

Best shawl—Miss Nannie Judson, of Atlanta.

Best lace—Mrs. Hannan and Mrs. Stocker.

The best two men's shirts, made by an unmarried lady—Miss Mary Beasley.

The best patch-work silk quilt—Mrs. Dr. J. M. Johnson.

The best patch-work calico quilt—Mrs. Benton first; Mrs. Johnson second.

The best patch-work worsted quilt—Miss Annie Laughlin and Miss Byers.

PAINTING, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS.

The best oil painting, landscape, J. H. Moser.

The best oil painting, fruits, P. C. Koerner.

The best oil painting, portrait, J. H. Moser.

The best painting in water colors, any subject, Miss Fannie Knapp.

The best painting in water colors, landscape, J. H. Moser.

The best painting in water colors, flowers, J. H. Moser.

The best pencil drawing, Miss Fannie Knapp.

The best crayon drawing, Mrs. J. R Gregory.

The best architectural drawing, Parkins & Buell.

The best collection of architectural drawings or engravings, Fay & Bruyn.

The best plain photograph by artist, C. W. Motes.

Best oil photographs, Miss Helen O'Connor.

Best photographs in water colors, Miss Nettie Wilkinson.

Best display in this department, Young Men's Library.

The best specimen of plain penmanship, J. Cagle.

The best specimen of ornamental penmanship, J. Cagle.

The best specimen of pen drawing, Miss Fannie Knapp.

The best specimen of map drawing, by scholar of any school, Miss Byers, of Flowery Branch.

JEWELRY.

Best display solid silverware, J. P. Stevens & Co.

Best display solid silverware for household use, J. P. Stevens & Co.

Best display silver-plated ware, J. P. Stevens & Co.

MACHINERY.

For the best and most important invention relating to agriculture, patented within the last year, if judged worthy—W. B. Cleaves; for a corn and cotton planter.

For any new labor-saving machine, not hitherto exhibited, adapted to southern agriculture—M. W. Johnson & Co.

Best four-horse plow—M. W. Johnson & Co.

Best two-horse plow—B. F. Avery & Son; T. M. Clarke & Co.

Best two horse plow for heavy soils—T. M. Clarke & Co.

Best two-horse plow for light soil—T. M. Clarke & Co.; B. F. Avery & Son.

Best one-horse plow for heavy soil—B. F. Avery & Son.

Best one-horse plow for light soil—B. F. Avery & Son; T. M. Clarke & Co.

Best hillside plow—B. F. Avery & Son.

Best subsoil plow—W. J. Pirkle.

Best universal plow with points—B. F. Avery & Son; W. J. Pirkle.

Best arrangement of gang-plows for horse-power—B. F. Avery & Son.

Best harrow for pulverizing and preparing ground—Brennard & Co., Louisville.

Best cultivator, walking, for cotton and corn—J. Graham, of Duluth.

Best corn planter—J. S. Wilson

Best cotton planter—A. C. Tewsbury.

Best cotton scraper—B. F. Avery & Son.

Best cotton sweep—B. F. Avery & Son.

Best seed drill—Brennand & Co.

Best general display in this department—B. F. Avery & Son; M. W. Johnson & Co.

Steam and Horse-power—Best cotton gin—E. Van Winkle, S. F. Pirkle.

Best cotton condenser—S. F. Pirkle.

Best cotton press, steam or horse-power, for plantation—E. Van Winkle; M. W. Johnson & Co.

Best cotton gin feeder—S. F. Pirkle; E. Van Winkle.

Best sugar mill (horse-power)—Brennand & Co.

Best mowing machine for two horses—Howell & Son.

Best mower and reaper combined—Harwell & Son.

Best wheelbarrow—M. W. Johnson & Co.

Best two-horse wagon for farm use—Kentucky wagon company.

Best corn-stalk cutter—Brennand & Co.

Best corn sheller—M. W. Johnson; Brennand & Co.

Best hand corn mill—M. W. Johnson & Co

Best hominy mill—M. W. Johnson & Co

Best traction engine—M. W. Johnson & Co; Howell & Son.

Best fan mill—Harwell & Son.

Best corn mill for steam or horse power—G. H. Small; S. F. Perkins.

Best pea dropper—M. W. Johnson & Co.

Best garden seed drill—M. W. Johnson & Co.

Best cider mill—Brennand & Co.

Best portable steam engine—M. W. Johnson & Co.; John H. White.

Best stationary steam engine—Harwell & Son; S. F. Perkins.

POULTRY, BEES, ETC.

The department in which was exhibited poultry, bees and pet stock, known as department No. 4, made probably the largest and most extensive display on the grounds. This department is under charge of Director W. C. Morrill who appointed as judges Mr. Thomas J. Pollard, W. N. Judson and J. G. Scrutchins. Mr. George W. Kries made the largest and most extensive general display in the department. It consisted of poultry and pigeons and was very fine. No premium, however, was awarded him for the general display as there were not enough entries to fill and under the rules no premium was to be given unless there were three entries. The following premiums were awarded in this department:

First premium for best and largest display in merit and variety in this department; at least three entries required. As only two were made no premium was awarded.

First premium for best and largest display in merit and variety for domestic fowls. No premium awarded, as the entries were not full.

First premium for best and largest display of fancy pigeons. No premium awarded.

First premium, $3, for best trio of light Brahmas, awarded to W. D. Smith, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of light Brahmas, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of dark Brahmas, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of dark Brahmas, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of Partridge Cochins, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of Partridge Cochins, awarded to W. D. Smith, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of buff Cochins, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of buff Cochins, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of white Cochins. No award made.

First premium, $3, for best trio of black Cochins, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of brown Leghorns, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of brown Leghorns, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of white Leghorns, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of white Leghorns, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of golden spangled Hamburgs, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of golden spangled Hamburgs, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of silver spangled Hamburgs, awarded to H. Nash, of Fulton county.

First premium, $3, for best trio of Houdans, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of Houdans, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $2, for best trio of Plymouth Rock, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best two of Plymouth Rock, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best two of black Spanish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best two of black Spanish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard.

First premium, $3, for best two of white crested black Polish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best two of white crested black Polish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best two of golden Polish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of Golden Polish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of Silver Polish, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of Pit Game, awarded to Wm. Bird, of Nashville.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of Pit Game, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of Shawlnecks, awarded to A. S. Harvey, of Rome.

First premium, $3, for best trio of Georgia White Games, awarded to J. H. Warren, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of Georgia white Games, awarded to J. W. Warren, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of black breasted red Games, awarded A. S. Harvey, of Rome.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of black breasted red Game, awarded to T. J. Donaldson, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3, for best trio of West India Pheasant game, awarded Charles Turner, of Jonesboro.

Second premium, $1, for best trio of West India Pheasant Game, awarded to Charles Turner, of Jonesboro.

First premium, $3, for best trio of gold lace Bantams, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

Second premium, $1 for best trio of gold-lace Bantams, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3 for best trio black-busted, red game Bantams, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta.

First premium, $3 for best trio of any other Bantams, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

$10 for best display of light Brahmas, consisting of not less than six pairs, awarded to W. D. Smith, of Atlanta.

Second premium $5, awarded to J. A. Rust, of Atlanta.

$10 for best display of Partridge Cochins, not less than six pairs, awarded to W. D. Smith, of Atlanta.

$10 for best display of Brown Leghorns, consisting of not less than six pairs, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

$5 for best pair of Hong Kong Geese, awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta, and second to the same parties.

$5 for best pair of white Hong Kong Geese, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta; second to same.

$5 for best pair of Brenham Geese, awarded to E. B Plunkett, of Atlanta.

$5 for best pair of Toulouse Geese, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta. Second prize to same.

$5 for best pair of wild Geese awarded to Kries and Gailmard, of Atlanta. Second prize to same.

$3 for best pair of Aylsesbury Ducks, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta. Second prize to I. W. Avery, of Atlanta.

$3 for best pair of Rouan Ducks, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

$3 for best pair of Muscovee Ducks, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta. Second prize to same.

$3 for best pair of Pekin Ducks, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, and second prize to same.

$3 for best swarm of Italian Bees, awarded to E. B. Plunkett. Second to J. W. Moore of Atlanta.

$3 for best swarm of any variety of bees, awarded to E. B. Plunkett. Second to J. W. Moore, of Atlanta.

$3 for best bee-hive, awarded to E. B. Plunkett, of Atlanta.

Second prize, $1, awarded to J. F. Hart, of Union Point, Ga.

FAIR NOTES.

—The fair is over, and the directors are well satisfied with the results.

—Three running races yesterday, and real good ones they were, too.

—Eight thousand people went out to the grounds on Monday.

Colonel Bates of Sandersville, has given to Mr. Frank Rice his grey gelding. No name.

—Major Cummings says that the cotton exchange purse was so hotly contested that he is glad he offered it.

—The North Georgia Stock and Fair association will come out several thousand dollars ahead despite the bad weather.

—Some of the exhibits at our fair will go down to Macon to-day while others will be carried home by their owners.

—Mr. L. Mongar, the Baltimore cattle breeder, sold all of his Jerseys on the grounds to parties living in this portion of the state.

George Kries exhibited over two hundred head of poultry of different varieties, and about fifty different varieties of pigeons.

—At noon yesterday Mr. Culpepper, the treasurer of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association, was busily engaged paying premiums and making awards. He will finish his duties in a few days.

—The directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association are under many obligations to Captain Franklin and Colonel Wm. Johnson, of Nashville, for their valuable assistance on the turf during the holding of the meeting.

—Omega, entered by Colonel Jim Davis, of Nashville, the winner of the Markham house purse yesterday, won her maiden race on our course last year, and was named soon after the conclusion of the contest. She is one of the most fleet-footed three-year-olds in the country, and a stayer, too, as her record of yesterday will testify.

Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.
October 29, 1879.

Flint circuit	28	Brunswick circuit	8
Coweta circuit	10	Eastern circuit	24
Rome circuit	21	Northern circuit	11
Cherokee circuit	4	Atlanta circuit	47
Augusta circuit	20		
Middle circuit	4		197
Ocmulgee circuit	17		

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 11. Argument concluded.

No. 12. Austin vs. State. Assault with intent to murder. Argued. J. Y. Allen by brief, for plaintiff in error. F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general; M. H. Sandwich, John I. Hall, for the State.

No. 14. Jones vs. State. Shooting at another, from Upson. Argued. J. A. Hunt, for plaintiff in error. F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general; John I. Hall, for the State.

No. 19. Hardin vs. Colquitt, governor. Quo warranto, from Rockdale. Argued. A. C. McCalla; A. A. Zachry, for plaintiff in error. J. N. Glenn, for defendant.

No. 15. Barrett, et al., vs. Powell, agent. Assumpsit, from Pike. Argued. Hunt & Taylor, for plaintiff in error. B. M. Turner, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Turner, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

A Bold Theft.

Yesterday at one o'clock, the owner being absent, some bold thief took possession of a team of mules which was standing in front of Tommey, Stewart & Beck's, on Pryor street, and drove off.

When the owner, Mr. Rucker, an old countryman, returned and found his team gone, he mounted a horse and made a thorough search through the city, but without success. Later in the day Captain Conolly put a man on the lookout and it is probable that the bold robber will be overtaken.

The wagon contained several cases of wine and was drawn by two good mules.

Boy Orator.

Little Frank Meadors, a three-year-old boy from Dahlonega, called with his friends at THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday afternoon, and carried away quite a little audience by making three speeches.

The National Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The executive committee of the national board of health will hold a conference with the committee of the national academy of sciences in New York to-morrow, to discuss various questions pertaining to the public health and the establishment of a national quarantine system and proper form and powers of the national public health organization. The national board will also hold a meeting at Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th proximo. The American public health association will be in session there at some future time, and it is probable that the various important questions which underlie the preparation of a report for congress will be left open for discussion at these meetings.

Breaking Camp.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—Camp Father Mathew was broken up this afternoon. The people in the camp formed a procession and marched to St. Bridget's Catholic church, where services were held and a benediction pronounced. Fathers Kelly, Quinn and Walsh officiated.

The undertakers report one interment to-day—Henry Green, who died last night. The Howards have had no calls for nurses in the city to-day. Dr. W. E. Rogers and a nurse leave to-morrow for Harrison Station, Miss., in response to an appeal received by the Howards this afternoon, the sick person being T. A. Crow. The telegram does not state whether his sickness is yellow fever.

The Virginia Campaign.

PETERSBURG, October 28.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting of the present canvass was held at the academy of music to-night under the auspices of the republican funders of this place. So great was the crowd that many were unable to get inside the doors. The meeting was addressed by John F. Dezendorf, of Norfolk, and J. H. Van Auken, United States tobacco inspector here, and others. Inspector Van Auken denounced as false the statement made that he had paid Frederick Douglass a hundred dollars for his letter on the state debt, but said he believed the letter had had a good effect upon the colored people of Virginia.

The Hood Fund.

J. P. Stevens	$ 1 00
Previously acknowledged	2,578 15
Total	$2,579 15

Returning Home.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—The Louisville train to-night brought 700 returning people.

OBITUARY.

PARKINS—Died, on the 27th instant, at the residence of W. H. Parkins, Esq., in Morgan, Ga., Mr. Geo. Parkins, in the 73d year of his age. The remains were brought up yesterday and interred in Oakland Cemetery.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
JOINTS,
GAME, Etc.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 15, 1851.

'Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

Agents for

LEA & PERRINS,

26 College Place, and 1 Union Square, NEW YORK.

143 apr8 dlawly thur

A FLOYD COUNTY FARM AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE HOOPER PLACE, 6 MILES FROM ROME, on the Coosa river, 710 acres, 300 in cultivation, and 100 fine river bottom. Well improved and one of the most desirable farms in Floyd county. Sale, first Tuesday in November next. Terms: One third cash; the balance in one and two years. A. E. ROSS, Administrator.

496 augl d&w2m aug&oct

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

LOCATION ELEVEN MILES FROM ROME, Ga., five miles from Cave Spring, Ga. It lies directly on the road between the places named, The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad also passes through it.

This tract contains about 116½ acres. Between 500 and 600 acres cleared and in high state of cultivation. The balance is timber. The division into four settlements, with a good spring on each. These lands are well adapted to the production of grain or cotton. The place is admirably suited for a stock farm, there being numerous streams of never-failing pure running water, with 120 acres of bottom land well adapted to grass. This is one of the best farms in Floyd county. It is the well known place of the late William Montgomery, deceased, and the sale is for the purpose of division among the legatees. These lands can be purchased at private sale between this time and the first Tuesday in November, 1879, at which time, if not previously disposed of, they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, before the Court-house door in Rome, Ga.

Any one desiring to look at these lands can stop at Cunningham's Station, three-quarters of a mile from the residence, where they will find a party to show them the land and give all necessary information.

Persons may correspond with or interview the Executors at the following places:

M. B. MONTGOMERY, Lawrenceville, Gwinnett county, Georgia.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Summerville, Chattooga county, Georgia.

H. GH MONTGOMERY, Talladega, Ala.

J. M. MONTGOMERY, Cave Spring, Ga.

Terms made known on day of sale.

000 sep21 d2taw sun thur till nov4

INMAN LINE.

UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

	TONS.		TONS.
City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4424
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3777
City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS Are among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. 2 2d and12 dly sat tues thur

I have worn this Corset three days and every bone over the hips is broken.

I have worn the Flexible Hip Corset three months and every bone is still perfect.

The Money will be Refunded for every FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET

Or Perfection Corset

which break over the hips. They fit elegantly, yet so comfortably that a lady can lie down in them with ease. For sale by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, New York. 265 sep23 d3m tues thurs sat

$25 to $5000 Additionally invested in Wall Street, may double every week, and pays handsome profits. The New Capitalization and Co-operative Principle explained in our Circular, sent free. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 12 Broad St., N. Y.

66 oct2 d3m thur sat tues &wkly3m

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Stocks bought and sold through New York Stock Exchange in any amount by shares or 25 per cent. margin. Send for circular explaining how to speculate. FISCHER & HARRIS, Bankers and Brokers, 12 Broad St., N. Y.

oct2 d3m thur sat tues &wkym

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders resultant on its discretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

339 june22 dly tues thur sat&wkly

Nashville Academy,

25 South Spruce St.

Boarding and Day School or Young Ladies and Children.

MISS M. M. O'BRYAN.....PRINCIPAL

Will Reopen Sept. 8, 1879.

A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED TEACHers in every department. For circulars and further information, address the Principal.

15 aug2 dtf sat tues thur

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ALEXANDER R. JONES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Grant Building,
CORNER MARIETTA AND BROAD STREETS,
Entrance No. 8 N. Broad. ATLANTA, GA.

Will practice in Atlanta Circuit and elsewhere by agreement. Prompt attention given to all business. All money collected immediately forwarded. 18 oct3 d1m

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
449 sep27 d6m EXPONTON, GEORGIA

H. H. MCCAY. BENJ. F. ABBOTT.

McCAY & ABBOTT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
72½ Whitehall street—Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
38 sep4 d3m

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.

HILLYER & HARRIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 853 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Perrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

CALVIN GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MADISON, GEORGIA.

Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
590 aug 29 dly 54 Whitehall street.

S. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8, 79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 3-16d; in New York at 11 5-16c; Atlanta at 10¾@10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for today, in Georgia, warmer, clear or fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, and slight changes in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30 02	58	48	N. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.03	58	8	.....	Calm	.00	Foggy.
Cordcana	29.85	63	31	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30 00	68	74	S.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30 05	66	84	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.95	78	90	N.	Brisk	.15	Lt. Rain
Mobile	30 01	67	75	S. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30 00	59	87	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30	64	63	S. W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.98	58	92	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.

*The per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., October 29 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.00	48	49	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.94	62	36	N. W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.88	67	29	N. W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
4:06	29.86	64	29	N. W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.01	52	40	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.02	50	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.974 | Maximum ther.....69
Mean daily ther.....59.7 | Minimum ther.....45
Mean daily humid. 36.7 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

$10 TO $100 INVESTED IN WALL Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for Pamphlet explaining everything. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place New York. 000 oct4—d6w sat mos thur &wkly6w

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 46 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

30—mar25,'79 d1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K MADDOX. 491 oct18—dtd

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEERMAN as a candidate for Alderman at large. 435 oct9 td

EVENING CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 434 oct9 tf

SAM W. SMALL will be a candidate for Councilman to represent the Second Ward.
488 oct21—dtd

The friends of PAT LYNCH announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 507 oct27—dtd

J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 505 oct22—dtd

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BERKELE as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 531 oct25—dtd

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd

The friends of L. C. JONES[?]gent Western and Atlantic Railroad] announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 543 oct24—dtd

I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. October 25, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON.
615 oct26—dtd

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Obituary—Mr. George Parkins.
Notice—Thomas S. Chard.
Exemption—W. H. Nesbit.
Opera House to day—Pinafore.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 30, 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The fair is over and we can all take a rest.

—See notice in proper column offering reward for a lost silk scarf.

—The city owes a debt of gratitude to the directors of the fair association.

—The fair association should go to work on the next fair at once.

—Premiums awarded at the fair are payable at the secretary's office, No. 3 Kimball house.

—Atlanta is satified with her fair and enemies can find all the satisfaction they can in laughing.

—What merchant is there who has not been benefitted by the fair? Let them speak out.

—Our next fair can count on a large excursion from Cincinnati by the Great Southern railroad.

—Cincinnati manufacturers will make a grand display at our next fair, so as to advertise amongst our people.

—For Sale—A gentle and reliable family horse, pony phaeton and harness, cheap for cash. Apply to Frank T. Ryan, 143 Jones street.

—Captured in its last entrenchment. Neuralgia has surrendered unconditionally to the specific "Neuralgine," prepared and sold by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall st., Atlanta. One trial will convince the most sceptical.

—City Time. The late session of the legislature and recent fair, having made it impractical for stopping the city clock for repairs, I hereby notify the public that it will be stopped for said purpose on Friday, 31st instant. A. R. Everett, city time-keeper.

—It is proper to state that Mrs. J. D. Stocker made the best display in the domestic department at the fair, but in order to compete for three very valuable special premiums she divided up her display and was successful in each of her efforts. Mrs Stocker deserves the thanks of the fair association for the elegant display made by her.

—Our Augusta friends were all successful. To Mrs. Nellie W. Cohen there was awarded a silver medal for the best hand-made embroidered table cover; also a silver medal for the best hand-made embroidered sofa cushion. To Mrs. George A. Whitehead a silver medal for the best hand-made rug.

A Noted Educator Gone.

Nashville American.

After the exercises in the chapel at the State Normal college yesterday morning, Dr. Stearns announced that he had received information of the death of Professor B. Mallon, president of the State Normal college recently established in Texas. He reviewed the life of Professor Mallon, deservedly associating him as one of the foremost school superintendents in the country. Professor Mallon was appointed by Dr. Sears to the presidency of the Texas Normal college, and resigned the superintendency of the public schools of Atlanta to accept the position. To his excellent management is due the high position occupied by the Atlanta schools, which are among the best in the United States. He had performed the duties of his present position but two weeks. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was personally known to many of the students and our Normal college. Several of the students from Georgia had long been familiar with the sight of his face in the school room. To hear of his death was to them all a source of sincere regret.

Gasping for Water.

NEW YORK, October 29—The steamship England arrived from Liverpool to-day. When the cargo was about to be unloaded a man was found leaning against a crate, who faintly gasped "water." He was terribly emaciated and weak. He was asked if he had been all these days while the ship was at sea without food and drink, and he nodded once, shuddered and died. The body was sent to the morgue. The England left Liverpool October 15 and the stowaway must have been 13 days without food or water.

A Compliment from Manager Ford.

Manager Ford yesterday extended a complimentary invitation to the Gate City Guards to attend the rendition of Pinafore by his juvenile company to-night.

The company will meet to-night at their armory at seven o'clock for the purpose of accepting the compliment so generously tendered.

The Late Impeachments.

Canton Georgia Advocate.

Here we tread upon political torpedoes, and approach the salients of all the devilment and mischief that frowned from the battlements of the political legislative summer resort.

In common with all the people we concurred in the "investigation" movement, and applauded the zeal, the industry and patriotism that unearthed the frauds in the wild land office, and brought its chief to punishment; and when the cry came forth that there was official "crookedness" in all the departments of state, we as heartily united with the response of the people for a thorough search from the base to the dome of the capitol.

Every chief was placed under the ban of suspicion, not excepting the governor himself, and there were senators and representatives ready and eager to accuse and give out to the country that grave irregularities existed in all the departments, and that the officials whom the people had honored and trusted were guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Every consideration of public policy, and every principle of public justice demanded the most searching investigation of these whisperings of malfeasance and speculation, and we willingly drifted with the popular current that clamored for the truth in each particular case; but we were as innocent as the people of any purpose to build a hobby for the demagogue, and as ignorant as they of the political chicane that was grooming the hobby and training the jockeys.

Honest men everywhere spoke out, and the legislature was assured that the people would cheerfully pay for the music if knaves should be made to dance; but honest men at no time proposed to punish the innocent, and the people did not suppose they were engaging in a crusade against the democratic party.

It was due to the besmirched officials, that the people's representatives should fairly and honestly investigate the charges that foul slander had whispered into the public ear, and the good name of the state, the fair fame of the democratic party and the highest interest of the people demanded the most rigid scrutiny of all questioned conduct.

If there was guilt, justice could be satisfied with nothing short of complete exposure and prompt punishment, while on the contrary, vindication was demanded with equal emphasis. Where proof of guilt was wanting, and where fidelity to public trusts should be fairly established.

The people did not clamor for a victim, but for justice. Georgia sought not to ruin and disgrace her honored sons, but to protect her own interests—to ascertain if her affairs were being faithfully administered—and to punish only when official corruption should be made to appear by proof and conviction under the forms prescribed by the constitution and the laws.

The voice of the people was mistaken for the clang of revolution, and "down with the administration!" became the slogan of the demagogue, the war whoop of the fledgling combination, the voudou refrain of the ring tum-popadiddle-boodle of the independents.

All the elements opposed to the organized democratic party colored for a common purpose, and that to break down the democratic administration and so cripple the party as to secure its defeat in 1880. Very many good and true democrats were caught in the snare—honest, upright men, whose aim was to purify the civil service, to subserve the state's best interest and to purge the party of all Achans that should be found with contraband valuables in their possession; and some of them had conscientious conviction in the Renfroe trial that could not yield to the potential magnanimity contained in the two words "reasonable doubt."

Renfroe was acquitted by a constitutional court, and constitutional methods and there his enemies and the enemies of the administration should have allowed all bitterness to subside and all warfare to cease; but they chose to express their indignation and to censure the seventeen honorable senators who, setting upon the two supreme facts that the charge of corruption had not been sustained, and that the interests of the commonwealth did not demand his sacrifice, voted for acquittal. A sort of demagogical charivari arose in the house, and strange to say the majority in the senate echoed the monstrous anomoly, and put upon record the most unmanly insult and the most contemptible apology that was ever admitted to the journals of any American legislative body.

It is not our purpose to discuss the question of Renfroe's guilt or innocence in this article, but to say, in addition to the foregoing strictures, that from the close of the testimony we have been solemnly convinced that he was justified by precedent, and not condemned by any law, that there was no corruption in his transactions, and that Georgia has never had a more faithful or more efficient officer; and to say further that we are profoundly impressed with the belief that the vindictive fight upon him and the heads of the other departments, after the trial of Goldsmith, had less of patriotism than personal purpose in it, and that the formation of new political combinations and party factions antagonistic to the democratic party will, at an early day, develop the true inwardness of the mischief.

Ford's Juvenile Opera Troupe.

The charming children who are traveling under Mr. Ford's management and making merriment in many hearts last night gave "Fatinitza" at the opera-house to a very elegant audience. The singing, as on the night previous, was exquisite. The opera is more difficult than Pinafore, and the success of its presentation last night is all the more compliment to the young singers. The audience seemed to admire alike the beauty of the music and the perfection of its rendition. The children between seven and twelve years of age appeared in roles which have been assumed on our stage by some of the best vocalists in the country, and we may safely say that the opera was never before so well presented here. Not only in the singing, but in action the children were remarkably accurate in all their parts. The choruses were particularly well trained. In every part they performed with remarkable skill and ease. The audience was highly pleased. Several encores were tendered during the performances and either gracefully acknowledged or declined.

The entertainment has not only the charm of novelty, but also of real merit in a musical and artistic sense. It was enjoyed thoroughly from first to last.

To-night the children will sing "Pinafore" and at the matinee this afternoon at 3 o'clock the same opera will be given.

The Matinee This Afternoon.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Ford's juvenile Pinafore company will give "Pinafore" again. All who did not see it so excellently performed the other night by them should be certain to attend. Prices are low for this afternoon. Every child in Atlanta should see the little fellows in their beautiful rendition of Pinafore.

Fashions.

It does not matter this summer what style the mother adopts, her child will suffer from Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Heat or Sores, upon the skin, unless she gives Dr. Moffett's Teethina (Teething Powders.)

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trade for a note given by me to Henry Fry, of Fulton county, Georgia, now deceased for ten thousand dollars, said note dated May 7th, 1877, and due January 1, 1879, upon which is indorsed a credit of five thousand dollars and all interest due to January 1, 1879, leaving a balance of $5,000 to be due on Agreement January 1, 1880, with its interest. The consideration for which said note was given has failed and I shall not pay the same.

A. G. JENNINGS,
per J. B. ESTES & SON,
Attorneys at Law.
Gainesville, Ga.
October 28, 1879.
000 oct29—d3t nov22 nov2 5 oct8 o1

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,
BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL Kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.
Atlanta Bonds.
125 sep3dtf head fincol

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 29, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm. We quote as follows:

EXCHANGE— Buying at	¼ off	Selling	par
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'r'k 7s	101@107
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta City 7s	101@107
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 8s	107@108
Ga. 7s gold	L. T. 110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 8s	L. T. 110@112	Augusta City 7s	101@102
So. Car. rail'd 6s	75@80	Sav. City 8s, new	68@69
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	68@72
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga.	106@112	Columbus City	68@70
& Cent. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Ga. R. R. 8s	109@112
STOCKS—		Central R. R. 7s	107@108
Georgia R. R.	80@82	South Wes R.R.	101@103
Central R. R.	70@71	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

Western & Atlantic Railroad 60
West Point Railroad 248

Total 1,290
Receipts previously 33,190

Total 34,480
Stock on hand 240

Grand total 34,720

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day 1,050
Shipments previously 27,113

Total 28,163

Stock on hand 6,560

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,290		
Receipts same day last year	526		
Showing an increase of	764		
Receipts since September 1, 1879	34,480		
Receipts same time 1878	32,185		
Showing an increase of	2,295		

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	28,163		
Shipments for same time last year	26,141		
Showing an increase of	2,022		

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	27,503		
Same day last year	21,200		
Showing an increase of	6,603		
Net receipts for four days	146,000		
For corresponding days last year	91,100		
Showing an increase of	54,900		
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,120,769		
Same time last year	929,099		
Showing an increase of	191,670		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4.80½; short 4.82½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Evening.—Money active at 7. Exchange dull at $4.80½@4.80¾. Governments strong; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 109¾; four per cents 102¼. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed strong and buoyant.

N. Y. Central	135¾	Chicago & N.W.	109¾
Erie	39¾	Preferred	103
Lake Shore	101	Rock Island	117
Illinois Central	97½	Western Union	105¾
Pittsburg	109		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$129,573,654 Currency.....$13,980,244

LONDON, October 29.—noon.—Consols 97 13-16; Erie 40¾.

PARIS, October 29—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 37½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 29, 1879.

The New York cotton market is strong, and Wall street seems to have control of everything. To-day's reports show considerable improvement in the state of the market, and, while the advances for the future months have been small, yet the tone is much better and indicates higher prices. Spots are firmer, and an advance of 1-16c is reported, which makes at the close 11 5-16c. Sales for future delivery were not so large as on yesterday, and amount to 157,000 bales. Net receipts for four days 146,000 bales.

Trading in the local market has been very fair to-day, and a good business is reported at the exchange. The spot market is steady at yesterday's prices, with less hesitation on the part of buyers. All that we have said heretofore in regard to the advance of the general market has been confirmed, and, while the advance of cotton is not in keeping with other staples of the country, yet we still give it as our opinion that cotton will go higher, notwithstanding the opposition that meets us on every side. Receipts to-day are quite large, and amount to 1,290 bales, of which 266 was received by wagon. We quote the market as follows: Good middlings 10¾@10¾c; middlings 10¾@10¾c; low middlings 10@10¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	266
Air Line Railroad	349
Georgia Railroad	270
Central Railroad	174
Western and Atlantic Railroad	60
West Point Railroad	248
Total	1,290
Receipts previously	33,190
Total	34,480
Stock on hand	240
Grand total	34,720

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,050
Shipments previously	27,113
Total	28,163
Stock on hand	6,560

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,290
Receipts same day last year	526
Showing an increase of	764
Receipts since September 1, 1879	34,480
Receipts same time 1878	32,185
Showing an increase of	2,295

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	28,163
Shipments for same time last year	26,141
Showing an increase of	2,022

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	27,503
Same day last year	21,200
Showing an increase of	6,603
Net receipts for four days	146,000
For corresponding days last year	91,100
Showing an increase of	54,900
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,120,769
Same time last year	929,099
Showing an increase of	191,670

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

COTTON FUTURES.
NEW YORK, October 29, 1879.

TIME.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
10:07		11.07	11.20	11.32	11.44	11.56	11.68	11.80
11:07		11.06	11.19	11.31	11.43	11.55	11.67	11.79
12:07		11.05	11.18	11.30	11.42	11.54	11.66	11.78
1:07		11.05	11.18	11.30	11.42	11.54	11.66	11.78
2:07		11.05	11.18	11.30	11.42	11.54	11.66	11.78
3:07		11.05	11.18	11.30	11.42	11.54	11.66	11.78
Closed firm; sales 157,000 bales.		11.05	11.18	11.30	11.42	11.54	11.66	11.78

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard:

CHICAGO FUTURES.
CHICAGO, October 29, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. DEC.	CORN. OCT.	CORN. NOV.	C. R. SIDES. OCT.	MESS PORK. NOV.	LARD. OCT.	LARD. NOV.
10:07	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75
11:07	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75
12:07	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75
1:07	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75
2:07	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75
3:07	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75
Closed firm; sales 157,000 bales.	94	44	44	5.00	9.30	5.75	5.75

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, October 29—noon—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling uplands 7¼; middling Orleans 7¾; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 12,700; all American; futures opened 1-16 better; uplands low middling clause October delivery 7 5-16@7 13-32; October and November delivery 6 15-32, 6½@6 17-32; November and December delivery 6 9-32@6 5-16; December and January delivery 6 5-16@6 11-32; January and February delivery 6 5-16; June and July delivery 6½.

LIVERPOOL, October 29—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7 3-16; middling Orleans 7 5-16; uplands low middling clause October delivery 7 7-16; October and November delivery 6 15-16; November and December delivery 6 11-32; December and January delivery 6 5-16; March and April delivery 6¾; new crop, shipped October and November per sail, 6 1-32; November and December 6 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, October 29—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 3,400 bales; uplands low middling clause October delivery 6 11-32; January and February delivery 6 11-32; February and March delivery 6 11-32; June and July delivery 6 13-32.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Cotton quiet and firm middling uplands 11 5-16; middling Orleans 11 7 1-16; sales 439 bales; net receipts 960; gross 9,119; consolidated net receipts 27,502; exports to Great Britain 8,644; to France 4,807; to continent 4,303.

GALVESTON, October 29.—Cotton easy; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 5,436 bales; gross —; sales 965; stock 67,983.

NORFOLK, October 29.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¾; net receipts 4,996 bales; gross —; stock 33,990; sales 1,250; exports coastwise 552.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10½; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross —; sales 270; stock 5,052; sales to spinners 156; exports coastwise 76.

BOSTON, October 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,098 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 250; exports to Great Britain 2,668.

WILMINGTON, October 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 707 bales; gross —; sales 750; stock 15,160.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 209 bales; gross 1,233; sales; to spinners 207; stock 3,821.

SAVANNAH, October 29.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 10 13-16; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10; net receipts 6,083 bales; gross —; sales 4,600; stock 53,464; exports to Great Britain 3,026; to continent 4,903; coastwise 1,375.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 2,837 bales; gross —; sales 12,300; stock 207,000; exports coastwise 4,027.

MOBILE, October 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 1,628 bales; gross —; sales 2,500; stock 28,795; exports coastwise 704.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, October 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,345 bales; shipments —; sales 1,265.

CHARLESTON, October 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10½; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 3,614 bales; gross —; sales 1,800; stock 55,495; exports to France 1,807.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, October 29, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Flour—Market firm with a good business reported. We quote fancy $5 00; extra family $4 75; family $4 50. Wheat—We have no comment to make in regard to the western wheat market, and for the particulars of the quotations of to-day we refer to other table elsewhere. There is no change in the condition of the local market. Buyers prices are quoted as follows: Tennessee choice $1.40@$1 50; lower grades $1 40@$1 60. Corn—Meagre in lower and the tone of the market is easier. The local market is quiet and unchanged; white 70@72c; yellow 65@68c. Oats—Are scarce and firm. There is a good demand here and dealers are asking 47½@48c for feed oats and 50@52c for seed. Meal in good demand at 75c. Grits—$4 25.

BALTIMORE, October 29—Flour dull, lower and heavy; Howard street and western superfine $4 50@$5 25 extra $5 00@$6 00; family $7 00@$7 50; city Mills superfine $4 00@$4 50; extra $5 50@$5 60; family $7 00@$7 50; Rio brands $7 25@$7 50; Patapsco family $5 25. Southern wheat dull and lower; western fall dull, lower and weak; southern red $1 28@$1 38; amber $1 38@$1 43; No. 1 Maryland $1 34; western winter red steady at $1 30@$1 30½; November $1 30½@$1 31; December $1 41¼@$1 41½. Corn, dull and lower; the western market is demoralized and unsettled; southern white 50@52c; yellow 51c. Oats lower; southern 42@43c; western white 41@42c; western mixed 38@40c; Pennsylvania 42½@43. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15 00@$16 00.

NEW YORK, October 29—Flour, southern, dull and lower; common to fair extra $5 70@6 ; good to choice extra $6 60@$7 75. Wheat 3@5c lower, heavy, feverish and unsettled; ungraded winter red $1 20@1 35; No. 3 do. $1 28@1 29; No. 2 do. $1 37@1 38½. Corn, 1@1½c lower, and fairly active; ungraded 59; No. 3 55; No. 2 59¼. Oats lower and heavy at 28¾@29½; No. 3 39¾@39½; do white 40½. No. 2 40¾@40½. Hops very firm and good trade; yearlings 15@18.

ST. LOUIS, October 29—Flour quiet and lower; double extra fall $4 90@$5 20; treble do. $5 25@$5 45; family $5 50@$5 60; choice to fancy $5 65@$5 75; Corn fall $1 09@$1 20; treble do. $5 25@$1 16½ cash; $1 20¾@$1 21 December; $1 25¾@$1 26 January; $1 28@$1 29¾ February; No. 3 do $1 28 January; $1 25@$1 25¾ February; No. 3 do $1 10¾@$1 11. Corn lower; 36¼ cash; 33½ November and December. Oats lower; 26¾@26¾ cash; 23¾@29 December.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 50@$4 75; double extra $5 25@$5 ; treble extra $5 70@$6 00; high grades $6 25@$7 ; Corn quiet; mixed quoted at 60@61c; yellow 65@66c. Oats quiet and firm at 40@41. Corn meal scarce and firm at $2 65. Hay quiet and weak; ordinary quoted at $16 00@$17 00; prime $20 00@$22 00; choice $23 00@$24 00.

CHICAGO, October 29—Wheat active and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 19; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 11¾; $1 11¾ cash; No. 3 do $1 01; rejected 96. Corn active and lower at 41 cash. Oats dull, weak and lower at 31¾ cash; 31¼ November; 31¼ December; 35½ May; rejected 27¼.

CINCINNATI, October 29—Flour weak and lower; family $5 80@$6 75. Wheat dull and lower at $1 20@$1 25. Corn unsettled and lower at 46@47; closing 45 bid. Oats dull and lower at 33@34.

LOUISVILLE, October 29—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red and amber $1 25; white $1 27. Corn firm; white 51; mixed 49. Oats quiet and steady; white 36; mixed 33.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Lime—We quote: In car-load lots, five tn cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. nett. Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$3.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Leather—Market is firm and steady. Nothing new in the boot and shoe market. We quote hemlock sole, good, 27 @30c; hemlock G. D. 24@25c; good white oak sole 37@40c; Georgia upper 35@40c; harness leather 37½@40c.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Paper—Market very active. We quote: Manilla paper No. 1 8¾@ 9c; No. 2 7¾@8c; No. 3 6c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½@ 5c; straw 2¾@3c ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6¾ @7; for wheat, 8@8¾; second-hand 5½, 6, 6¾.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Plastering Hair — Trade is very good at present; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M.

ATLANTA, October 29.— Hides—Unchanged. Stocks and receipts light. The following prices are quoted to day: Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@ 12; wet salted 7½@8.

ATLANTA, October 29.— Bagging — Market active. The following prices are taken from the board: 2¼ lbs 12¾c; 2 lbs 10¾c; 1¾ lbs 10¼c.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Iron Ties—Are active and will continue so until the cotton season is over. We quote pieced $1.90; whole $2.65.

ATLANTA, October 29.— Hay— In active demand and higher; choice Timothy $1.15; choice mixed $1.12½; prime mixed $1.05.

NEW YORK, October 29—Wool fairly active and very strong; domestic fleece 36@46; pulled 25@48; unwashed 9@33; Texas 12@32.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Wool—The local wool market is bare. We quote washed 20@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kanawahh $1.1.; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, October 29—Rosin firm at $1.65@@ 1 70. Turpentine firm; 42½ bid; held higher.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Wheat Bran — Scarce and in good demand at $1.00@$1.10.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Peas — None of any consequence now on the market.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Rye—Dull a @0 9ct $1.00.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, October 29—The Chicago market declined to-day. Clear rib sides are lower. Since yesterday November has lost 60 points. Hog receipts continue heavy, and to-day amount to 40,000. The local clear rib sides market is firm and steady, and no quotable change has taken place in some days. We quote: Ice rib sides 7c; pork strips 6½c. Bacon—Market firm and fairly active at quotations: sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 8½; shoulders 5¾; plain shoulders none; breakfast bacon 9@9¾. Lard—Market firm and fairly active at quotations: sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 8½; shoulders 5¾; plain shoulders none; breakfast bacon 9@9¾. Mess Pork—Chicago weak at a loss for October of 75c and November 65c. Lard —Chicago sustains considerable loss to-day and closed steady. Local quotations are unchanged and steady; tierces, lard, 8¾c; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½c.

CINCINNATI, October 29—Pork dull at $11.50. Lard dull and lower; current make 6.70@6.75. Bulk Meats dull; 3¾ for loose partly cured shoulders; short ribs 5¾, for packed. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4¼@4¼; short ribs nominal; short clear 8¾; green meats dull and nominal; shoulders 3¾; sides 5. Lard dull, weak and lower; current make sold at 6¾; closed 25 bid; 50 asked. Hams11.

LOUISVILLE, October 29—Pork dull and decidedly lowe ; mess spot $11.00; December $11.00; January 11.00; February $12.50. Middles dull and easier; long clear 6.10; long and short clear, wgs ern 5¾. Lard decidedly lower and very much depressed; prime steam spot 7.20; closing 6.90. November 6.85; December 6.91½@6.95; closing at 6.90.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29—Pork quiet at $12.00. Lard quiet and steady; tierces 7¾@7¾; keg 7¾@8c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders packed, old 4; new 4¾@4¾; clear rib 6¾; clear sides 7. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders quoted at 5; clear ribs 9; clear sides 9¾. Sugar-cured hams in fair demand and firm at 9@10½.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Provisions active and in jobbing demand. Mess pork $11.50. Bulk meats, loose; shoulders, no offerings; clear rib sides, none in market; clear rib sides; do packed 4¾@4¾. Shoulders 5; clear rib sides 5¾ 4¾@5¾. Lard, in tierces 7¾.

LOUISVILLE, October 29—Pork, none here. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats, scarce and firm; no shoulders here; clear rib sides, clear sides 6¾. Bacon firm; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9. Sugar-cured hams 9@10½.

ST. LOUIS, October 29—Pork lower at $11.50. Lard lower at 6¾. Bulk meats easier; boxed job lots 3¾; shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; clear ribs and clear sides. Bacon lower; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 8¾.

CHICAGO, October 29—Pork active and lower at $11.00 cash. Lard active and lower at 6.20 cash. Bulk meats heavy; shoulders 3¾; short ribs 5.50; short clear 5¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, October 29.—Market firm. Coffee—Is active with tendency upwards. The New York market is higher. We quote no change to-day: Rio 19½@20c; Java 32@37c. Roasted Coffees—Are firm and active; old government Java 32@ 37c; best Rio 23c; choice 20½@22c. Sugars—In good demand at full prices. A sugar 10¾@10¾c; granulated 11@11¼; cut loaf 11 @11¾; powdered 11¾@11¾; white extra C 10; yellow C 9¾. New Orleans not in the market. Molasses—Sells 20 tierces 31 barrels 22. Syrup—Sorghum is a slow sale at 30@33c; New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; rebolled 45@47c;